THE

# Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,584—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 9th Mar. | ARABIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 23rd " | *ARCADIA | 7000 | ---- | --- |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 2nd April. | MARMORA | 10500 | ---- | --- |
| 6th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | ---- | --- |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 20th " | MANTUA | 11000 | ---- | --- |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 13000 |
| 4th May. | EGYPT | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 1st June. | PERSIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 8th " | SALSETTE | 6.00 | CHINA | 8000 |
| 15th " | MOOLTAN | 11000 | ---- | --- |
| 22nd " | JOHANA | 7070 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs.528 or Rs 627 | Rs 792 or Rs. 940 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

## ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Mar. 1912 |
| Olympia | 6124 | R.H. Brown, R.N.R. | 1st Apr. " |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 6th " " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " " |
| *Castalia | 6368 | G. Mitchell | 3rd May " |
| *Elysia | 6388 | A. Haigh | 17th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 2nd June " |

*= Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 808 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay

## BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | 2184 | Mon. | 4th Mar. | 11 a.m. | ‡ via P. D. & O.M. |
| Kola | 1205 | Thurs. | 7th Mar. | 9 a.m. | *O. M. |
| Linga | 2184 | Friday | 8th Mar. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEB (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th March, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 9th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

4th March, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY. |
| Nera | 5538 | ...Casanova | ...14th Mar. 1912. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | ...Mages | ...11th April 1912. |
| Armand Behic | 6385 | ...Lafont | ... 9th May 1912. |
| Yarra | 6142 | ...Bosati | ... 6th June 1912. |
| Salazie | 4147 | ...X | ... 4th July 1912. |

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | ...Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | ...Rs. 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | ...Rs. 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | ...Rs. 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | Piazoni | ...15th Mar. 1912. |
| Sicilia | 5,000 | D. Maganini | ...15th Apr. 1912. |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | ...20th Apr. 1912. |
| Sardegna | 6,000 | Mattina | ...15th May 1912. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 400 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | ...Rs. 600 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | ...14th Mar. 1912. |
| Polcevera | 4,000 | Lanasa | ...16th Apr. 1912. |

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI, Agent,

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

| HEAD OFFICE: | NEW YORK. |
|---|---|
| Capital Paid up | Gold $ 2,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund | " " 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits | " " 316,083,58 |

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta, | Shanghai. | Mexico. |
| Singapore, | Hankow, | Panama. |
| Hongkong, | Peking. | Colon. |
| Canton. | Yokohama, | Empire. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, Americas Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .....£1,300,000

RESERVE FUND .....£1,625,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE, 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Iloilo |
| Madras | Malacca, | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpor F. M. S. | Canton |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Batavia | Hankow |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Puket | Saigon | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M.S. | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M, Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

CALLED UP .....£400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 3 Green Street Fort.

## BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... ... ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10¼ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... ... ... ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18¼ oz. ... ... ... ... ... Price Rs. 122·8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

## CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS. THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ...

ELESKA DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.

COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.

P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,

SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | In | cases. |
| White Rose | 150° | " | " |
| Chester | 125° | " | " |
| Devoe's | 125° | " | " |
| Monkey | 125° | " | " |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1912, for

(1) Annual Repairs to Trust properties and Petty Works generally, and

(2) The supply of Petty Stores for the year 1912-13.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 each, be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(3) Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. (1) and Rs. 1,000 for item No. 2) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

(4) The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 29th February, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for AXLE OIL for Coaching Stock" are invited for the SUPPLY of 540 tons of High Grade Axle Oil for Lubricating Axles of Coaching Stock, for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st August, 1912. The whole quantity of oil shall be delivered in 12 months, the 1st instalment of 100 tons being delivered by the 1st of August, 1912, and the remainder in 11 equal monthly instalments of 40 tons being delivered by the 1st day of September, and following months.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway Naulakha by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th June 1912, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who may wish to be present. Samples (not less than 1 Imperial Gallon of the oils tendered for) should be despatched or delivered to :—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, Lahore,

and must reach him by 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1912.

3. The oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification :—

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0.925 to 0.935,
Closed flash point .....Over 400° Fah,
Viscosity at 140° Fahrenheit.....Between 285 and 309 Secs.
Cold test.....Below 25 Fah.

4. Form of tender with particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Re. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender. No tender will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the name of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Axle Oil for Coaching stock" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. Tenders submitted without such receipts will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender, or to assign any reason for non acceptance of a tender, and can reject the whole or any part of the tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 1st March, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for Special Oils" for the supply of :—

1,500 Gallons of Cylinder Oil.
3,500 Gallons of Crank Chamber Oil.
500 Gallons of Dynamo Oil.

for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st July 1912.

The oil to be supplied shall be in accordance with specification shown in tender.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1912, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

3. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender.

4. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

5. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1912.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges and with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Special Oils") will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 21st February 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from Firms in India for the construction of two hundred IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS (5' 6" gauge) for the above Railway during 1912-13. The wagons tendered for must be of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway standard or of the Sheffield Twinberrow type.

The Contractors will have to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the w ons except :—

Wheels and axles,
Axle boxes,
Bearing Springs,
Screw couplings,
Vacuum Brake Gear,
Buffers and Springs,
and Draw bars and Springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India about 1st October 1912.

Delivery of complete wagons must commence not later than two months after receipt of the above materials, and must be continued at the rate of not less than 50 complete vehicles per month.

Copies of Drawings and specifications and of tender forms will be supplied on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. Applications should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned on receipt of bONA FIDE Tenders but not otherwise.

Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers marked on the outside "Tender for Covered Goods Wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway" should be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta, and will be received by him up to noon of the 19th March, 1912.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
CALCUTTA, the 23rd February, 1912.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
The Home-Coming of Their Majesties, State Opening of Parliament.
TWO THRILLING DRAMAS.
"Her Scapegrace Brother"
THE VISITORS
and
MAX LINDER JANE and TOTO
in fun pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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TOWN HALL.
Daily 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S.T.)
From 28TH FEBRUARY to 13TH MARCH,
(including Sunday).
ADMISSION As. 4.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 29th February, 1912.

### DANN & CO.,

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NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
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Suit fast Indigo Dye.
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DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
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PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

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is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

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PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) irritations, injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force, Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Nos. 1 & 2 Drage (Canada) Ltd., Agents for Bombay. Beware of imitations. Ask for THERAPION and see that the Trade Mark "Lord" with THERAPION on the British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine pack.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, dinner waggons, meatsafes, revolving book-stands, piano, iron safes, phonographs with records, etc.

One Bijou cottage piano by Rose and Co.

The property of a firm—1 cottage piano by Rose and Co., 1 pianola with 42 music rolls, side and corner cabinets, etc.

The property of a deceased Sea Captain—Number of nautical books, sextants, sea-charts, telescope and other nautical instruments, sea chest, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Peugot motor cycle about three horse power.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
1 very strong English-made miniature brougham by Kesterton with handsome grey high caste Arab horse 14-3, with harness.

The property of a gentleman :—
1 Wolseley single cylinder 6 H. P. motor-car in running order.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hoosein, an insolvent:—
One rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a handsome young bay Arab horse and harness.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,000 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th March, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Colaba, opposite the Cotton Exchange in the Jetha of Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

About 1,000 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Broach, Wardha, Hinganghaut, Pulgaon, Dhamangaon, Ellichpore, Amraoti, Khandesh, Multan, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 45 Bales Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in Chunda Ramjee's Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned—
45 bales mathia cotton.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of plants, stores and corrugated Iron Sheds, etc.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell Public Auction, at the Bombay Electric old Power House at Wadi Bunder, corrugated iron sheds of sizes, 3 cooling towers about 40 ft. high fitted with wooden planks and two large iron punkhas with iron brackets drawing pully etc., iron plate doors, iron plate tanks, cast iron trap doors, iron pipes, cast-iron fire bars and fire bar plates, wrought iron pipes, leather belting, steam pipes, canvas hose, coal ashes, large chimneys of wrought iron plate about 50 ft. high, 5 ft. diameter with punkha pully shafting etc., one large shed with corrugated iron roof, 55 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, one large shed with corrugated iron sheet 15 ft. by 10 ft. wide, one corrugated iron shed with teakwood frames 10 by 10, feed water fitters, dampers with wheels, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—

About 2,000 full pressed bales of Oomravati, Bengal, Akola, Broach, Wardha and Khandesh Cotton of Jaithas No. 17 and 19 slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of loose cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Water.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta lane, Colaba, on the West of Jaitha No. 13 to 16 on account of the concerned.—

974 full pressed bales Bengal, Oomravati, Akola, Parbhani, Broach, Jalna, Ujjain, Muttra, Kassur and other cotton.

The above bales are very slightly damaged by water only, and they shall have to be removed and taken delivery before 7 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1912.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
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### BOOKS FOR SALE.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

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| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
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| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Nowara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

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(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

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CROFT MODY & CO.
*Chief Agents for* India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

### BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000,
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription, Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 13 12 | ,, 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 7 8 | ,, 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 2 8 | ,, 2 0 |
| SINGLE COPY... | ... ONE ANNA. | |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 20 0 | ,, 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 10 10 | ,, 8 0 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 3 12 | ,, 3 0 |
| SINGLE COPY ... | ... TWO ANNAS. | |

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount at payment must always be made in advance.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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|---|---|---|
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, MARCH 1.] [BOMBAY, MAR.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Fine. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1·2 per cent. Consols | 78 2-16ex | | |
| do. Rentes | 94 2-4 | | unchgd |
| 2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 94 1-2 | | unchgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities | 64 3-8 | 1-8 | |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. 2 months' hence | 26 7-8 | 1-16 | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 56 3-4 | | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·23 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20·47 1-2 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. New York | 4·37 1-8 | | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 1-2 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 8th Feb. | | |
| 3 months' sight | 3 3-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight | 2 15-16 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 3 1-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 3 1-4 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £176,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.
COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras ... ...Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .....£40,000
Bar Gold to Bombay .....£240,000
Sovereigns to Bombay .....£110,000

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Quiet.—Steady.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Unsettled with little doing
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 24,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·91+·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Mar.-Apr. | April-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·71 | 5·72 | 5·73 | 5·73 | 5·72 |
| +·03 | +·03 | +·03 | +·03 | +·07 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | |
| 5·69 | 5·66 | 5·64 | 5·62 | |
| +·07 | +·06 | +·05 | new | |

New York official noon call March 10·33; May 10·43
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·58; May 10·63.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Two Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 70,000 |
| " Receipts at U. S. last year | 18,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 |
| " Exports to Continent | 54,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | ...10·40—65 |
| Futures—Month of May 10·23+·03 | Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on southern buying of futures in the local market. |
| Futures—Month of July 10·39 new | |

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 10 58+·06
Do. do July ... 10·52 New.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports | 281,000 |
| Do. exports to Great Britain | 156,000 |
| Do. do. to France and Continent | 201,000 |
| Do. do. to Japan | 5,000 |
| Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports | 1,345,000 |
| Do. do. at Interior Ports | 581,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total actual Exports | 27,000 |
| do Forwarded | 116,000 |
| do Imports | 134,000 |
| do Stocks | 1,102,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in London | 3,170 |

## ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | d 4 14-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. | d 5 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | d 5 2-16 |
| Good Bhownagger | d 5 3-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | d 5 5-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger | d 5 7-16 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | d 5 7-16 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | d 5 4-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | d 5 6-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | d 5 8-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | d 5 4-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | d 5 8-16 |
| Good Broach | d 5 7-16 |
| F. G. Broach | d 5 19-32 |
| Fine Broach | d 5 12-16 |
| Good Khandeish | d 5 2-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish | d 5 4-16 |
| Fair Red Cocconada C. I. F. London | d 4 13-16 |
| Cocconada Ginned C I F London | d 4 15-16 |
| Westerns G. M. C I F London | d 5 7-16 |

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone Dhoties | Quiet and prices steady. |
| Tone Shirtings | do do |
| Weft American "54" | 10 5-8 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" | 16 1-4 |
| Tone Cloths | Very fair business. |
| Tone Yarns | Market firm. |
| Weft Egyptian "32" | 10 7-8 |
| Twist "36" | 9 3-4 |
| Twist "42" | 10 7-8 |
| Twist American "60" | 14 1-2 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" | 15 3-4 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" | 20 |
| 40s Banner Mill Twist | 10 1-8 |
| Geo Mayall's Yarn | 10 1-8 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f Liverpool | 5 5-8 |
| Buyers or Sellers | Nominal |
| Months | March-April |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | Nominal |
| Do. Months— | |
| Do. Name of Ports— | |
| Wheat White Karachi | 37 1-2 |
| Do. Months—May-June. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. | |
| Wheat Red Karachi | Nominal |
| Do Months— | |

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. ... 36 3-4
Do. Month—Mar.—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do Month ... ... Feb.—Sellers.

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...47
Do. Months— ...Apr.-June
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...43+3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...62 1-2
Do. Month—May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-6 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... ... 14 3-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... ...4 7 3-4+1-2 Mar.-Apr.—Value—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 75 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 66 5-8 + 5-8
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 5 5 0
Iron corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... ... 11 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... 6 1 3

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 12—Nominal
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 34-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 36
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 6+1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet closed very steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .....
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 9 1-4+1 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier closed firmer.
Java & Similar Crystal C & F
Month of India ... ...20-9—2 1-4d.
Tone of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Mauritius crystals C & F Calcutta quiet. Prices easier.
Month of Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Tone—Quiet ments ... March. Value

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 to 20 C and F Calcutta ... Rs. 282 March
Do. ... " 275 "
Do. 12 7 1-2—Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 11 1-2—Mar.-Apr.—Value.
Do. 19—Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 14 1 1-2 Apr.-May —Value.
Do. 14 9 —Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Do. 15 4 Apr.-Apr.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14-3—Aug.-July—Value.
Do. 16 10 1-2 Mar.-Oct.—Value.
Tone—Little or no business doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [2ND MARCH "2,

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 78 Bars Silver | 1,50,000 | London | Hongkong Bank |
| 154 Bars Silver. | 3,00,000 | do | Comptoir National |

## EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Feb., 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ... | 20 | 22,896 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 21 | 24,235 |

The Banks and many of the markets and offices are closed owing to the Holy holidays.

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The home markets closed steadier all round, particularly in Liverpool. The local market has also been steadier, but owing to the Holy holidays there has been very little doing anywhere and the market is practically closed. Nominal quotations are as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... Rs. | 282 | March |
| Good M G Broach | ... " | 275 | " |
| Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat | ... " | 284 | " |
| Fine M G Nagpur | ... " | 282 | " |
| Fine M G Dhamangaon | ... " | 278 | " |
| Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola | ... " | 275 | " |
| Fine M G Khandesh | ... " | 263 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | ... " | 253 | " |
| Fine M G Bengal | ... " | 262 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengal | ... " | 242 | " |
| Good H. G. Westerns | ... " | 277-78 | Apr.-May. |
| Good M. G. Westerns | ... " | 282-83 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Easier |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 5,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | 10,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Mar.-April. | Apl-May. | May-June |
|---|---|---|
| 5·67 | 5·68 | 5·69 |
| —04 | —04 | —04 |
| June-July. | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
| 5·69 | 5·68 | 5·65 |
| —04 | —04 | —04 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5·61 | 5·61 | 5·59 |
| —04 | —03 | —03 |

## DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 15,662 bales |
| Wheat | 12,082 owts. |
| Linseed | 7,250 " |
| Rapeseed | 2,729 " |
| Gingellyseed | 1,995 " |
| Poppyseed | 10 " |
| Groundnuts | 7,629 " |
| Castorseed | 5,185 " |
| Jice | 15,916 " |
| Myrabolams | 3,688 " |
| Cottonseed | 26,867 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 6,127 " |
| Joowar | 3,985 " |
| Maize | 3,311 " |

## LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAR. 2.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 3,

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Fine. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 78 13-16 | 5-8 | |
| 3 do. Rentes | 94 2-4 | | unchgd |
| 2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 93 1-2 | | 1 |
| do. Govt. Securities | 64 3-8 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. 2 months' hence | 26 15-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. in New York | 56 7-8 | 1-8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·22 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. at Berlin | 20·47 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. at New York | 4·87 1-8 | | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 1-2 | | since |
| do. Short London Bills | 8th Feb. | | |
| Bills, 3 months' sight | 3 3-8 | | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 2 15-16 | | unchgd |
| do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 3 1-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest 7 day Market Loans | 3 1-4 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rice caused by India and China buying.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier, Dull.
Futures ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 "
Imports ... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·89—92
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 1-16—unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Mar.-April. | April-May | May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·65 | 5·66 | 5·67 | 5·67 | 5·67 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 | —06 | —05 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | |
| 5·64 | 5·61 | 5·60 | 5·59 | |
| —05 | —05 | —04 | —03 | |

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 40,000 |
| Receipts at " last year | ..... |
| Exports to Great Britain | 7,000 |
| Exports to Continent | 30,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | 10·35—05 |
| Futures—Month of May. 10 26—05 | Declined on Commission house liquidation, and advanced partially on covering. |
| Futures—Month of July 10·33—06 | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | 10 7-16 unchgd. |
| Futures month of May. | 10·51—07 |
| Futures month of July | 10·56—06 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | Easy. |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight ... | 12,960,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply ... | 383,000 |
| East Indian do ... | 118,000 |
| American do ... | 4,779,000 |
| Other do ... | ..... |
| Total Sales ... | 61,000 |
| East Indian sales ... | 48,000 |
| Total Speculation ... | 300 |
| Do. Exportation ... | 1,000 |
| East Indian Export ... | 2,000 |
| Do. Indian Stock ... | 5,000 |
| Do. Forwarded Consumer ... | 1,200 |
| Do. Actual Exports ... | 100 |
| Do. Week's Imports ... | 2,000 |
| Do. Speculation ... | ..... |
| Americans Afloat ... | 360,000 |
| East Indian ... | 5,000 |
| Total afloat ... | 410,000 |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | ... Nominal |
| Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. | ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ..... |
| Wheat White Karachi | ...37 1-4 |
| Do. Months—May-June. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. | |
| Wheat Red Karachi | ...Nominal |
| Do. Month—Jan. | |

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... No sellers. Firm
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs Jan.-Feb.—
Do. Months— ... No sellers.
South Australian ... ... ... 37 1-2
New South Wales ... ... ... ...Feb.—Sellers

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 47
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports— H. A. D.—Value.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43
Do. Months—Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 62 1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56
Do. Months— Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-13-6
Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... ... 14 1-2+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 Mar.-Apr.—Sellers. Dull.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19 4 ·2
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nomina.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 8 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... May.
Tone—More offering. Few sellers.
SAR & dimiar Crystals C & F India ...20 8 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet again slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged, quiet.

## BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th Feb. 1912, as compared with the statement of 20th Feb. 1912:—

| Liabilities. | Feb. 20. Rs. | a. | p. | Feb. 27. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,80,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,80,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits &c | 1,53,37,702 | 14 | 4 | 1,65,10,648 | 3 | 9 |
| Other Deposits, &c | 16,60,98,206 | 11 | 1 | 15,93,00,265 | 13 | 7 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c | 6,13,791 | 10 | 2 | 7,04,593 | 18 | 9 |
| Sundries | 14,94,407 | 9 | 6 | 15,47,031 | 0 | 3 |
| | 22,15,43,108 | 13 | 1 | 21,80,62,538 | 15 | 4 |
| Assets. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Govt. Securities other authorised Investments | 2,44,03,610 | 0 | 0 | 2,45,05,560 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities | 66,75,993 | 0 | 0 | 66,66,703 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on do | 4,30,36,080 | 3 | 10 | 4,30,06,892 | 0 | 0 |
| Bills discounted, &c | 4,77,30,668 | 14 | 4 | 4,96,80,517 | 10 | 10 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,57,57,972 | 9 | 4 | 3,37,55,172 | 2 | 1 |
| Bullion | 15,13,656 | 4 | 0 | 16,56,999 | 2 | 4 |
| Dead Stock | 21,87,803 | 3 | 5 | 21,88,763 | 9 | 8 |
| Stamps | 12,830 | 2 | 0 | 12,555 | 15 | 0 |
| Sundries | 5,14,384 | 0 | 2 | 4,99,599 | 13 | 6 |
| | 16,27,32,988 | 5 | 1 | 16,19,72,763 | 5 | 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 5,88,10,120 | 8 | 0 | 5,40,89,775 | 9 | 11 |
| Cash, &c., at Branches | | | | | | |
| | 22,15,43,108 | 13 | 1 | 21,60,62,538 | 15 | 4 |

| Liabilities. | Government Balance at | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Head Office | 5,11,556 | Increase. |
| | Government at Branches | 6,61,390 | Do. |
| | Other Deposits | 67,97,941 | Decrease |
| | Post Bills | 91,802 | Increase |
| Assets. | Bank's Investments | 92,660 | Increase. |
| | Loans | 9,29,188 | Decrease |
| | Accounts of Credit | 19,40,859 | Increase. |
| | Mercantile Bills | 20,02,800 | Decrease. |
| | Cash at Head Office | 55,19,284 | Do. |
| | Do. at Branches | 7,96,939 | Increase. |

Percentage 30·37.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 17th Feb. 1912.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the period. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate cargo for week ending 17th Feb. 1912 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. including L. M. Ry. System | 2791·24 | 2002900 | 11048100 | 13050900 |
| A.-D.-O. Ry. | 125·66 | 37700 | 230200 | 267900 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 2900 | 16600 | 19,500 |
| Total | 2957·29 | 2043400 | 11284900 | 13338300 |
| Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 17th Feb. 1911 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. including L. M. R. System | 2791·24 | 1633843 | 9541099 | 11174942 |
| A.-D.-O. Ry. | 125·66 | 41206 | 184573 | 225779 |
| B.-K. Ry. | 40·29 | 2857 | 12715 | 15072 |
| Total | 2957·29 | 1677406 | 9738387 | 11416798 |
| Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. L. M. R. System | ..... | +363957 | 1507001 | 1875958 |
| Dec. A. D. O. R. | ..... | — 3506 | + 35637 | + 32121 |
| Dec. Baran Kotah R. | ..... | + 543 | + 3885 | + 4428 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

COMBER—February 29, at Brighton, Thomas Alfred, the only son of Edward Comber of Bombay, aged 2 years.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Distribution of prizes to students of Madrasi-i-Anjumani Islam at Anjuman Hall, 5 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "When a man begins to feel that he has a mortgage on his job it is time for his employer to foreclose it."—Ideal Power.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, per s. s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant.

SHETH J. J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POR SUNDAR.—During the month of February last, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,143, among them the number of new admissions was 810 classified as below :—Hindoos 2,570, Mussalman 555, Parsee 1 and other castes 17 ; total 3,143. The average daily attendance was 108.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.—The annual general meeting will be held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (1) To elect a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee for the ensuing year. (2) Prof. H. G. Rawlinson, M. A., will read a paper on "The Influence of Greece on Indian Art and Thought," Part II. (3) Such other business as the President may bring before the meeting.

## MURDER IN A FIELD.

Mr. T. D. Fry, the District and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, heard a session case, in which Bhau Mhasu Chavan and 10 other Hindoo money lenders and farmers were tried at the instance of the Crown, on a charge of having conspired and killed one Aba Krishna Chavan of Kopergoan Taluka, in a field Ghate, on the morning of 8th November last, by beating him with sticks.

Mr. Deshmukh Public Prosecutor prosecuted, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister, with Messrs. Karandikar, Patwardhan and Saptrishi, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

It appeared from the evidence that there were two factions in the village. The accused belonged to one and the patel and kulkarni belonged to another. Some Patilki lands had gone into the possession of Bhau Masu, accused No. 1 and he then force claimed precedence and certain rights in patilki watan. Those claims always raised disputes at the time of Holi, Dusera, and marriages. This enmity was of long standing. On the morning of 8th November last deceased Aba went to a field known as Ghate with his cattle to graze. The accused followed him. Two accused stood at some distance to keep a watch. The remaining accused went to the field. Two of them were riding on horses. They caught Aba in the field, beat him with sticks and killed him. Aba had 25 injuries. Witnesse's Shanker, Shrihari and Muridher who were grazing their cattle in the same field, saw the assault. Some other witnesses, who were in the neighbouring fields, also saw the assault as well as the running away of the accused, towards he village. The police jemadar as well as the patil and kulkarni came on the scene in the field at about dusk time.

The defence was that it was a false and concocted case. The Judge disbelieved the prosecution evidence and acquitted the accused.

## INOCULATION AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I wrote to you about the outbreak of plague in Bijapur and the stage it had reached. My next letter contained an account of the havoc wrought by the epidemic and measures adopted to stamp it out. It also referred to the number of persons inoculated as a result of Captain Irani, the Civil Surgeon's strenuous efforts to prevail upon the reluctant populace to submit to inoculation.

Plague raged in Bijapur for about six months, i.e. from July to January, 1912. During the interval 3,950 inoculations were performed. The total population of the city when the plague was in full force was 10,000 souls. The following table gives the number of cases and deaths amongst the inoculated during the prevalence of the epidemic.

| | Population. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uninoculated | 6,410 | 1,328 | 857 |
| Inoculated | 3,590 | 28 | 8. |

If the attacks and deaths amongst the inoculated had been in the same proportion amongst the uninoculated, there would have been 672 cases and 436 deaths amongst 3,590 persons instead of 28 cases and 8 deaths. This large saving of life has been solely due to the beneficial effects of inoculation.

Attacks and deaths amongst the inoculated.

| | Attacks. | Deaths. | Recoveries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attacks within three days of inoculation | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Attacks within the 4th and 7th day | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Attacks within the 8th and 10th day | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Attacks after the 10th day | 16 | 1 | 15 |

From the above it is abundantly manifest that inoculation is, in no unstinted measure, even conducive to the recovery of plague patients. Were it not so there would never have been as many as 15 recoveries out of 16 persons attacked with the disease.

In Bijapur the unfailing efficacy of the lymph has been established beyond doubt. The people have come to realise that their salvation from plague lay only in inoculation. The credit of the production of this attitude of mind in the illiterate masses is wholly due to Captain Irani. As I told you before, the people were at the outset dead against inoculation. No one would willingly come forward to submit himself to it. It was he who by preaching the advantages of inoculation prepared men's mind to adopt it as a plague preventive remedy. Moreover he was so kind and courteous to those who went to him to be inoculated and performed the operation with so much skill and such tender care that people vied with one another in going to him to get themselves inoculated.—Yours, etc.

Bijapur. B.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Bregenz," March 2.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Bregenz" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning :—

Abdul Carim, Mr.
Abeady, Mr.
Andrews, Miss Maud.
Andrews, Miss Mark.
Beattie, Mr. B. H.
Croub, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Coen, Mr.
Dwane, Mr. B. D.
Del Cono, Sister E. L.
Fitzgerald, Mr. H. G.
Freudenberg, Mr. Ch. L.
Fernandes, Mr. P. F.
Gentilono, Mr. O.
Gould, Miss H. M.
Haase, Miss.
Hayles, Mrs. E.
Jahangeenabad, Bani of and Family.
Kambats, Mr. P. S.
Krzeczunoviez, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Lambert, Capt.
Lonza, Sister D. T.
Macleod, Capt. W. M.
MacPherson, Mr.
MacPherson, Mrs. C.
Nicolay, Capt. B. U.
Nicolion, Miss
Omda Khan, Mr.
Moratti, Sister A. T.
Pourcain, Mr. St.
Petrick, Mrs.
Roy, Mr. A. K.
Schunemann, Mr. E.
Sen, Mr. and Mrs. B.C.
Sen, Miss
Sen Gupta, Mr. U.
Salen Effendi Tabag, Mr.
Smeeth, Dr. and Mrs.
Swan, Mrs. child and nurse.
Setna, Mr. A. R.
Stooks, Mr. G. S.
Urmston, Lt. H. U.
White, Col. W. W.

## FAMINE RELIEF.

### Conditions in the Taluka of Halol.

Mr. W. M. Joshi has submitted to the Wadia Trustees and the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee a lenghty report discribing his investigations into the condition of the people in the Halol taluka.

Although the human distress here is not as acute as in Godhra, says Dr. Joshi and Dohad, there are at present more than 6,000 persons receiving Government relief, nearly 3,000 being on relief works, and 3,200 on dole. It is expected that when the distress becomes more acute the total number of persons receiving Government help will rise to 10,000. There are in all five relief works two of which are village works, on management by the P.W.D. and two by the Irrigation Department. The Wada Talao work will have very beneficial effect upon the cultivation of the surrounding country. The condition of the people on relief works seems to be good. The only relief they need from private charitable funds is that of clothing. Out of the small sum placed at my disposal by the Wadia Trustees, I have given Rs. 150 for clothing in this taluka. The total requirements of the taluka for clothing will not be less than Rs. 1,000 and I hope the Central Committee will vote the necessary sum. There is in this taluka, as everywhere else, a large number of poor respectable families who cannot take advantage of either the relief works or the gratuitous dole. It is estimated that there will be about 200 such families and they must be given gratuitous relief out of private charitable funds. There is another class of persons besides the middle class poor who should be allowed to take advantage of this kind of relief, and it is that of those school-going children of poor cultivators who when more than 10 years of age are expected to work and so cannot get the dependent's dole. During my tour in the villages I have noticed several cases of such students who find it difficult to remain at school and so I have recommended to the local committees to give them gratuitous relief out of charitable funds. The total amount required for gratuitous relief will be about Rs. 6,000. Out of this the Trustees might sanction Rs. 1,000 and the Committee Rs. 5,000.

There is one more class of people who need our attention. In these days of high prices, middle class families of moderate means would certainly appreciate the benefit of a slight addition to their income, and the best way to help them is to give them cheap grain. The members of the local Famine Relief formed at Halol thoroughly appreciate the necessity for this form of relief and they ask to have it made available to more than one thousand persons in this taluka. To make provision for this Rs. 3,000 will be required and I recommend that the trusties should vote Rs. 3,000 and the Committee Rs. 2,000.

I have mentioned above that the Halol taluka contains 45,00 cattle and that they are somewhat better in the breed than in Godhra. The difficulty about fodder is as much felt here as elsewhere in district ; nay, this taluka has one special advantage viz, that no main line of railway passes through it and so it is not possible to bring fodder at a small cost direct from outside. No doubt, a line of light railway passes through the nosthern part of the taluka; but even in that case there is the additional cost and trouble of transhipment from the broad gauge to the smaller gauge. Government also have found it necessary to keep one of their grass depots for this taluka at Derol in the adjoining Kolai taluks. Only some villages in the neighbourhood of the noble hills of Chapmaner have some advantage inasmuch as they afford some grazing to the cattle in the surrounding area.

TAGAVI.

Government have already collected in their three depots at Derol, Kunteli and Vedhpur about 500,000 lbs. of grass to be given as tagavi and they intend to give about 800,000 lbs. more for this taluka. Besides, the grant of tagavi given by Government for irrigation by means of wells have proved very useful to the cattle of the cultivators inasmuch as it has not only enabled the cultivators to have a small stock of grain but an appreciable addition to their fodder supply. Government have sanctioned for this taluka, a tagavi grant of Rs. 40,000 out of which Rs. 32,000 have already been distributed. This year more than 50 new wells have been dug in this taluka for irrigation purposes and the result of this activity is quite obvious to the eye.

As regards fodder supply from outside, the chief difficulty is about wagons and even Government is experiencing it in no small degree. The beginning for giving grass tagavi was only made after the 15th of February in this taluka, when the cattle had already begun to show signs of emaciation. Moreover considering the full need of the situation the stock that Government has got with it at present is very inadequate. A conviction has been growing upon me gradually from what I saw in my tour in the villages that the cattle have not only begun to be emaciated, but have already begun to die of hunger. At this time a large influx of fodder will be a very timely help to the people here, and I recommend that the Bombay Central Committee should send for this taluka at least 500,000 lbs. of grass to be sold at cheap rates. The Trustees also may very well send 150,000 lbs. to preserve the best breed it will also be necessary to maintain cattle camps for four months. The Wadia Trustees have already decided to have one and I recommend that the Central Committee should also sanction 500,000 lbs. of grass and the other necessary expenses for this form of cattle relief.

CATTLE DISTRESS.

In order to get some correct idea of the condition of the cattle in villages I made a detailed enquiry in a village consisting of about 70 houses and 400 total population. Of course, results obtained in one village cannot prove much beyond indicating some signs of the true situation. In order tast my enquiry may show the average condition of distress I selected a village which is neither one of the most favoured ones nor one of the most affected in the taluka. The result of the census taken showed that the people had with them about 550 cattle out of which 60 have died during the past two months. Out of the adult population of 250 persons in the village, 80 went to relief works, while an equal number was engaged in looking after the cattle and so could not take advantage of the relief works. Forty persons engaged themselves on well irrigation and the remaining were either old or felt no necessity for work. The fact that the number of people engaged in looking after the cattle is equal to that on relief works shows how cattle distress is indirectly affecting human beings. This difficulty may, to a certain degree, be obviated if Government think it advisable to put one member of each family possessing a certain number of cattle, on dole.

As for the supply of water for drinking purposes, no great difficulty is felt at present in this taluka. Out of the free water grant of Rs. 3,000 allotted for this taluka Rs. 1,500 have already been utilized and new wells have been dug out, and old ones cleared. Out of this water grant nearly 20 cattle troughs are also being daily filled and more will be done when necessity arrives. I am told that the arrangements for water supply made out of the Government grant will be quite adequate for the purpose. When the pinch for water will begin to be felt the Trustee and the Committee might sanction some money for maintaining an establishment for supplying water to cattle and men at some centres. To supervise the proper distribution of relief given out of the private charitable funds and to collect some local subscriptions a committee has been formed at Halol with Mr. H. E. Brahama, I.C.S., as president the Mahalkari of the taluka as vice-president and Mr. Burjorji a Parsi contractor as secretary.

## WHEAT PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

The wheat crop forecast just issued says that the prospects in United Provinces are uniformly favourable at present and if the crop escapes serions damage from rust, which had appeared in places, there is a promise of excellent harvest.

Such mild weather prevails in Klondyke district that open-air dances are being held in celebration. The divergence of the ocean current is believed to be responsible for the phenomenon.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## FESTIVITIES A

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain R. B. Kedslie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J. G. Kilner, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A. Giacopello sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Tyneside, 737 tons, Captain H. K. Thomson, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 82 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,109 tons Captain W. G. Cottrell, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Macedonia, 5,244 tons, Captain C.D. Bennett, sailed on Saturday, for London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander W. B. Huddleston, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Hongkong, which port she left on the 16th February, and called at Singapore en route. She brought Capt. and Mrs. Hutchison and child and 14 deck passengers.

The B.I.S. and Co's steamer Thana, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 1 4cab'n and 77 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,469 tons, Captain J. P. Corgill, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Carbridge, 3,332 tons, Captain R. N. Richardson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Barry via Port Said in ballast.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angus | 4340 Dakers | | T M & Co |
| Belle of France | 2469 Corgill | | |
| Castlemoor | 2403 Angus | | |
| Delta | 6780 Martin | Shanghai | 13-3 P & O Co |
| Dumra | 762 Morrison | | M M & Co |
| Gallia | 555 Watt | repairing | J Mackintosh & Co |
| Hoscinee | 998 D'Loree | Bo & P | S N Co |
| Ismaila | 3381 Rose | Calcutta | M & Co |
| Kuala | 360 McLarin | | K N & Co |
| Koweit | 2386 Coates | | H S N Co |
| Kanzler | 1655 Colzan | Durban | A Strandes & Co |
| Lhasa | 950 Manley | | M & Co |
| Nourel-Bahr | 212 Nacoda | | |
| Newenfels | 3542 Reckel | | W & A G & Co |
| Patrick Stewart | Townsend | | Telegrap Str |
| R I M S Dufferin | 3966 Comdr | Huddleston | |
| | | | R I Marine |
| Shah Jehan | 2635 McBean | | Shah S N Co |
| Semiramis | 763 Chiaselli | | Yacht |
| Salerno | 2391 Lewellin | Aden | 16-3 P & O Co |
| Arcadia | 3573 Barcham | London | P & O Co |
| Virawa | 3360 Gipper | Moulmein | 5-3 M M & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Abana | 2709 | Wilson | Antwerp | | Graham & Co |
| B Rinaldo | 2794 | Chilton | Hull | 5-3 | |
| | | | | | J F & Co |
| C & R Surada | 3400 | Alton | | 6-3 | M M & Co |
| D&E Markgraf | 2325 | Thle | Darsalam | 6-3 | |
| | | | | | A S & Co |
| F Hazby | 2252 | Eriksen | Genoa | 6-3 | |
| | | | | | W & A G & Co |
| H Mohummadi | 1257 | Newby | Jeddah | 5-3 | |
| | | | | | Bo & P S N Co |
| K Tosa Maru | 3610 | Satow | | | N Y Kaisha |
| N Wearbridge | 3601 | Smith | Baltimore | 8-3 | |
| | | | | | R A Willis |
| O King Edgar | 2433 | Brooks | Middlesborough | | |
| | | | | | W & A G & Co |
| P Schanzfels | 3396 | Stryeker | | | W & A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bardistan | 3500 | Davies | Antwerp | 6-3 | |
| | | | | | M M & Co |
| 2 Massilia | 3250 | Thomson | L'pool | 8-3 | |
| | | | | | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Corbridge | 2332 | Richardson | Antwerp | 16-3 | |
| | | | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| 4 Glenlyon | 2654 | Sloane | Kobe | 14-3 | |
| | | | | | T M & Co |
| 5 Rokeby | 2455 | Hood | Garston | 2-3 | |
| | | | | | Graham & Co |
| 6 Shirala | 3399 | Cunningham | | 4-3 | M M & Co |
| 8 Redbridge | 2443 | Vasen | Dunkirk | 9-3 | |
| | | | | | J M & Co |
| 9 Tannenfels | 3411 | Gordes | K'chi | 9-3 | |
| | | | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| 10 & 11 City of Glasgow | 4887 | Elliott | | | K N & Co |
| 12&13 Arabia | 4098 | Palmer | London | 9-3 | P & O Co |
| 16 Alga | 1757 | Scrola | Trieste | | A L S N Co |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Indravati | 513 | Esmail | N F | N F | Bo S N Co Ld |

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Surada | Alton | Akyab, Feb 17 |
| | R I M S Dufferin | Huddleston | H'kong, Feb 16 |
| 2 | Belle of France | Corgill | Calcutta, Feb 19 |
| | Corbridge | Richardson | Barry |
| | Lhasa | Manley | Karachi, Feb 27 |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Macedonia | Bennett | London |
| | Moshtari | Cottrell | Persian Gulf |
| | Tyneside | Thomson | Persian Gulf |
| | Barwada | Kilner | Calcutta, &c |
| 3 | Barbarigo | Giacopello | Calcutta |
| | Ula | Kedslie | Calcutta |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Tannenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Carbridge, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Sunda arrived at Suez, from Colombo on the morning of the 1st instant.

The same Co's steamer China arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ghupra left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The same Co's steamer Mombasa passed Lisbon, on the evening of the 29th instant.

The same Co's steamer Afghanistan has sailed from Aden, 1st, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 2.

FOR HULL.

King Edgar s—16,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Carbridge s—1,200 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—683 bales cotton, 2,919 cwts groundnuts and 1,120 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Glenlyon s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th March.

101 Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to Gunner G. J. Pool No. 1 Company from 1st March to 31st August, 1912, both days inclusive.

102 Strength, Gunner A. L. Boare No. 1 Company is mustered Trumpeter from 12th February, 1912, at his own request.

The undermentioned members having resigned the Corps are struck off accordingly:—Gunner F. S. Otto, and W. F. Zerhoest.

The following members are also struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st March—Gunner H. Holne, C. P. Seaman, J. Murray, D. Mardan, S. C. Shipp and T. Whiter, Reservist H. A. Cronnan and A. N. Pberiva.

W. H. LEACH, Lieut.,
for Adjt. B. V. A.


THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

CLOSING OF SHARE LIST.

THE GREATER PORTION of the SHARES of this Bank have been already taken up. The Board of Directors have therefore resolved to CLOSE the list of applicants on or before the 15th March.

S. N. PONCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

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AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devons Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand, 125° | 4 4 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant brand 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | do. |
| do, brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 4 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Camel brand 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | per two tins. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 4th March, 1912.


## THE CHINESE FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

It is not likely that the Dalai Lama will endorse every word that Mr. Archibald Rose, the British Consul at Tengyueh, Yunnan, said of the Chinese in his paper on "The Chinese Frontiers of India," read recently before the Royal Geographical Society. He spoke hopefully, even enthusiastically, of China as a border neighbour of British India. His own experience in travelling through a considerable part of the country was encouraging, for he has "never once been met by a discourteous word or an unfriendly action from the people" of China. Tibet and Yunnan are the only quarters where Britain can expect to find Chinese neighbours, her province of Upper Burma touching Yunnan, and the protected States of Nepaul, Sikkim and Bhutan lying next to Tibet, which is yet, we may remark, very far from being a Chinese province. If China remains as Mr. Rose pictures her "peaceloving, slow-moving and gifted with an administrative genius," there should be no difficulty in establishing a happy and comfortable situation on the frontiers that touch British possessions. Though sanguine, Mr. Rose does harbour a doubt as to the probability of China's realising and learning the duties demanded by civilisation in those nations whose dominions march together, and he fears that the lesson will not be easily assimilated. For ages she has been accustomed to the disturbing proximity of a tribal fringe made up of true barbarian hordes, and may not believe that her own unconsciously rapid advance brings her face to face with very different peoples, some still primitive and even barbarous, others boasting an already old-established civilisation, all protected by two great Empires, on whom their welfare, their future government and administration depend. Mr. Rose spoke of the future absorption of these tribes as a process "as inevitable and as unresting as the sun in its course." He looks on this process as a relentless force of nature, but whether beneficent in its effect he did not say. China has, it is true, peacefully absorbed a multitude of incongruous peoples and has done this without much trouble. She is now trying what she can accomplish towards absorbing the Tibetans, a very different as well as a more difficult task. Which, the Tibetans or the Chinese, will come out of the struggle with the placid, contented smile of the oriental conqueror is a problem that time and fortune must solve.

If China fail in her ambitious designs on Tibet, Mr. Rose does not dare to prophesy a sequel, for even her newly-founded army, her brand-new representative Government, her modern learning and her new Press are hardly strong enough guarantees that she could maintain, on an independent Tibetan border, the heavy charge of a military force and a foreign administration for an indefinite period. It is quite as unlikely that Tibet would calmly consent to Chinese rule, unless she was conquered first. Where then is the use of considering China in the light of a neighbour on the Tibet side of British India? The border, consisting as it does of great Himalayan snowy ranges, with a few difficult passes leading through them, seems to us to make as far as neighbours are concerned, a selection almost a matter of indifference, the Dalai Lama's people would prove at least quite as friendly as the Chinese, and it might be as easy to induce them to work hand in hand with us, as Mr. Rose suggests the Chinese should do, to replace the "feuds and individualism and poverty" that desolated the tribal belt in the past, by the introduction of justice, law and order, protection of trade, and prosperous agricultural conditions. He insists that the Chinese have "an undoubted liking" for the British, and that there need be no apprehension of danger in the Chinese advance "no yellow peril on the Indian borderland." Lord Curzon, President of the Royal Geographical Society, while praising Mr. Rose and his work in Yunnan, did not take quite so favorable a view of China's designs. He spoke of the growing together of frontiers in Asia and still more remarkably in Africa. The remote and unapproachable countries of old are every day coming under the influence of one or other of the Great Powers. The rapid disappearance of what were once "No Man's Lands" would soon leave nothing unclaimed or unexplored. In Asia, Great Britain, Russia and France had carried out successfully the process of changing independent tracts into protectorates and spheres of influence; fixed, regular and definite boundaries had been set where none, or very movable and disputable ones existed before.

China was now on the move, growing, pushing and aggressive. She should be regarded with a watchful but certainly not a jealous eye. And yet Lord Curzon distinctly deplored the resumption and tightening if not the re-creating of China's nominal suzerainty over Tibet. He is convinced that Tibet ought to remain a buffer state between the Indian Empire and the nearest Power and he approves of the Government of India policy in desiring to make the boundary line coincide with that of the physical watershed. Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan should be kept free from being tampered with by any other country whatever, said this Imperialist, for they fall within the political frontier of India. It would, moreover, be well if the Government fixed on a definite dividing line in the regions described by Mr. Rose, whether we undertook to administer the land up to that frontier or not. We may be considered aggressive by those who do not understand us, but no sensible Government could possibly desire to rule turbulent mountain tribes. If two neighbouring Powers agree to define their frontier and both insist on the border tribes refraining from intrigue and from harassing other people within the boundaries much good would be done. Lord Curzon described the temper of the Chinese as "affable" towards the British. No one wanted a quarrel and a very good way to avoid one was to fix a frontier with decision and without delay, and to show that we would not permit it to be infringed. The President paid a great compliment to Mr. Rose and to other young men like him who did good work on the marches of India. He would not look in the British House of Commons—it is not so long since the noble Lord was himself a member of that assembly—for the finest work done by Englishmen, not even in the cricket field of Adelaide, but on the frontiers of India. There is still much to be done; hundreds of thousands of square miles to be explored which would take a hundred years at least to do justice to, and give geographers work for, another hundred years in digesting, all the discoveries made. This cheerful reminder of how much is still insolved in this little world of ours before the wisest of us can say he knows all about it, will not dismay or deter the true explorer from the most arduous researches.

A VETERAN ANGLO-INDIAN HISTORIAN.

It is pleasant to find both of our veteran Anglo-Indian historians busy with literary pursuits, though they have passed their eightieth birthday several years ago. Mr. Henry Keene, who was born in the middle of the reign of George the Fourth, lectured only the other day before the Royal Society of Arts and speculated on the future of India in the light of her past history. And now Mr. Sidney Owen, the other of these erudite octogenerians who are living instances of the fact that Clio blesses her zealous ministers with length of years, is publishing a big volume on a period of Indian history over which he has pondered much. Mr. Keene has kept his name well before the public of the present generation by his innumerable books and contributions to history and biography. But Mr. Sidney Owen is not so prolific. Though eighty-five he is still Reader in Indian History at Oxford, and as such has lectured for forty years. His connexion with that University as teacher is older still, for he was first appointed Teacher of Indian Law just half a century ago. History was added later on to his subjects, and in 1878, a separate Readership for each of these two. Sir William Mackby, who had retired from the Calcutta bench, was appointed Reader in Indian Law, and Mr. Owen, Reader in Indian History alone. These Readerships are tenable for a period of seven years, but in the case of Mr. Owen, it was expressly stated in the statute that he was to hold it for life. Previous to his Oxford connection he was here in Bombay in the then newly-established Educational Department. The present generation in Bombay hardly knows that he was Professor of History in the Elphinstone College for a short time before and after the Mutiny. But there are a few of his pupils still left among us who speak in glowing terms of his history lectures and who owe their taste for this subject to his teaching. The late Mr. Justice Ranade who wrote a good history of the rise of the Maratha power, and Mr. J. P. Kapadia, who is long engaged a voluminous History of Persia, the original home of his Parsi people, were amongst those whom he inspired whilst here, to cultivate history. He published for the use of his Bombay pupils a very useful book on modern history based on the well-known French outlines of Michelet and also contributed several articles to the then existing "Bombay Quarterly Review." The Indian climate did not suit him and he left Bombay at the beginning of the sixties to begin his long residence at Oxford. During the early part of his Oxford Readership, he collected materials for a large history of India, but though the Clarendon Press announced it for several years as in preparation, he abandoned the idea as his standard of research was very high and as he would not add merely one more to the ordinary histories. He contented himself with publishing at times some of his lectures at Oxford in a revised and enlarged form and the most noteworthy of these is his series on India on the eve of the British conquest. That was published so long as 1872, and now after forty years he recurs to the subject in the volume soon to be published the "Decline and Dissolution of the Moghul Empire," an instructive period in sever always.

THE SUFFRAGETTE RAID.

The suffragette raid, which seems to have been carried out with so much thoroughness, was in all probability a mere demonstration of force, intended to impress upon Ministers, the horrors of the campaign which will be opened, if this session does not bring for the suffragettes all that they expect from it. It was held, of course, on the occasion of the second reading of Mr. Baker's Plural Voting Bill, which apparently contains no reference to women's suffrage, but it was probably less a demonstration of anger at this negligence, as an attempt to intimidate the Government into relaxing its attitude over the Reform Bill. The suffragettes mean to exert themselves to the utmost to gain some concession this session, and though their ranks have been depleted of some of their leaders, who will be missing for a couple of months, we do not imagine, from past experience, that this will interfere with the vigour of their action. They are setting their sympathisers to work both in and out of the House, and there are prospects of a suffrage debate before the session is much older. The Liberal Women's Suffrage Committee, which includes several members, has passed a resolution urging them to ballot for a Women's Suffrage Bill—though with what success this was done, we have not yet heard—while a meeting of Unionists summoned by Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Lord Robert Cecil and others pledged itself, to the number of about 30, to support the Conciliation Bill. The full force of the suffragettes' attack is to be directed to the Government's Reform Bill, to which a women's suffrage amendment, if not several of the, are likely to be moved. The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies issues a confident manifesto in regard to this. It still believes, it says, that the "wise and statesmanlike course would have been for the Government themselves to initiate legislation on women's suffrage, but they recognise that the present political situation is full of hopefulness for their movement. They are assured after personal interviews with a considerable number of members of Parliament that a women's suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill will receive a very large measure of support." The position of the women suffragists is further strengthened by the resolution of the Labour party at their Conference at Birmingham, and confirmed recently at the Albert Hall, declaring that they will vote against the third reading of the Bill, unless women are included in its benefits. It is thus possible that the suffragettes will get something for their pains before the next adjournment, though how much it is impossible to forecast, while Mr. Asquith pursues his policy of strict neutrality. In the meantime there is likely to be no lack of interesting exhibitions of the window-smashing variety, for at this stage of the proceedings, maximum imprisonment is not likely to exercise any but a stimulating effect. That expedient should have been tried long ago at the earlier stages of the movement when it might have done good.

The *Madras Times* understands that Lord Carmichael will not take up the Governorship of Bengal till June.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces has proceeded to Derajat Frontier, where the outposts have been strengthened.

THE *Statesman* and the *Indian Daily News* report that one of the Calcutta jute mills has declined to be bound by the short time agreement and will follow its own course.

BARONESS WINSLOE, the Hon. G. Bruce and Brigadier-General H. P. Hickman, were among the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Macedonia."

It is expected that the opening of the Upper Chenab canal by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will take place in April. His Excellency the Viceroy may attend, while he is on his way to the Frontier.

CONSEQUENT upon the move of troops to the Mahsud Border, orders have been issued to replace regiments sent out from Dera Ismail Khan. The 57th Wilde's Rifles at Ferozepore are the first to move.

REPORTS from the North-West Frontier Province show that spring has set in unusually early, and that the Kabul, Swat and other rivers are already rising in consequence of the melting of the snow.

Major Hay, 129th Baluchis, and Montgomerz, R. R. A., are appointed General Staff Officers, second grade, the former in place of Major MacMunn vacated, and the latter to the Staff College, Quetta.

IN connection with the scheme for the award of state scholarships to natives of India for the study of technical subjects in England or other Western countries, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has selected either pottery or tanning, to be determined by the qualifications of candidates, as the industry to be encouraged in his province by the award of a scholarship this year.

THE *Statesman* understands that Major General Scallon will be the Indian Army Member of the Nicholson Committee with Major Richardson, 19th Punjabis, as Private Secretary and Capt. Fell, 12th Cavalry, as A.-D.-C. Major Richardson is also proposed as Secretary of the Committee.

MR. MCKENZIE KING, an ex-Minister of Canada, broached the question at a banquet in Toronto of the necessity of Canada taking a share in the diplomatic and consular services of the Empire. The Universities of Canada, he said, should train men for the examinations necessary to qualify for entrance.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

### Lord Haldane's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 17.

For the time being the Presidential crisis in German Reichstag has been overcome. This afternoon the Chamber elected the Radicals Herr Epp and Herr Dove, as President and Second Vice-President respectively. In addition to Liberals and the Socialists and received the votes of a majority of the members present. But has only been postponed, not finally settled. Under the rules of procedure the new President appoints officers who preside over its deliberations in the first place only for four weeks, and at the end of that period the election must be renewed. All will depend can say what will happen then. Anti-Liberal, who are at upon the action of the National Liberals. Dissensions of unprecedented violence. From all parts of the country they are being bombarded with exhortations from local organisations, some of which demand that they should co-operate with the Right in this question, while others are equally emphatic in urging exactly the contrary course. The suggestion has been put forward that perhaps the resignation of Herr Bassermann and the substitution for him of another Socialist might open a way out for the First Vice-President once the impasse. The Reichstag that breach of faith was declared most cherished traditions of the House of Hohenzollern, and it is felt that, with this utterance on his record, he could not very well present himself at Court. There seems, however, no reason to believe that the Conservatives would agree to the appointment of any Socialist however free his past might be from anti-monarchical indiscretions. All things considered, there appears little probability of the Chamber securing a Presidency the authority of which will be generally recognised. It is already said that a dissolution is the only cure, but, with potatoes at their current price and still going up, that would be a desperate expedient, in spite of the emptiness of the Socialist war chest. As soon as the Presidency had been patched up, the Secretary for Finance introduced the Estimates. His speech was for the most part merely a recapitulation of figures already published, but he was ominously insistent that any extra outlay on the Empire's defences must be covered out of current revenue, and he solemnly warned the House against a recurrence to the policy of borrowing. He did not directly refer to the coming Army and Navy Bills, but intimated that the Supplementary Estimate would ask £100,000 for aeroplanes and wireless telegraphy, and that an additional £32,000 would be required to strengthen the force at Kiauchau. In South-West Africa the duties on diamonds would be amended, in order to stimulate the production of those gems which has recently shown signs of flagging.

NEW ERA FOR GERMANY.

The "Vossische Zeitung," "We recognise with satisfaction that both ministers and leaders of the Opposition, alike in the Lords and the Commons, expressed a wish for the restoration of the old friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany with a warmth which will be pleasurably felt by the German people. We must honestly confess that we did not expect this change so soon after the painful incidents of the past year." The journal emphasises the view that the German fleet is the business of the German people, and, after pointing out that no one expects Great Britain to give her alliances and friendships, concludes:—"Yesterday's proceedings in the British Parliament are the more gratifying in view of the frequent repetition recently of the assertion that war would come in the spring. If statesmen persist earnestly in the efforts now begun one may hope that they will lead to a satisfactory ending, to which the support of German public opinion will not be wanting."

The "Kreuzzeitung" calls the speeches of Mr. Asquith and the Marquess of Crewe historical documents of the greatest importance, and says:—"It is long years since any pronouncement by the British Government on Anglo-German relations has called forth so joyous an echo in Germany. The desire for more friendly relations with Germany exists among large classes of people in England, and made itself so strongly felt after the events of the past summer that the Government was obliged to do something to satisfy it, or smother it with violence. The British Cabinet accordingly, at the psychological moment, decided to take a resolute step to meet Germany, that, at the decisive instant, has given British policy a new direction, the consequences of which are at present incalculable." The journal, proceeding, lays the blame for the failure of previous attempts at a rapprochement at the doors of the British Cabinet, and not of the people. It concludes by paying a tribute to Mr. Bonar Law as a friend of an Anglo-German understanding. The "Berliner Tageblatt" accepts Mr. Asquith's speech as the first positive evidence that the British Government is in earnest in its endeavours to reach a better footing with Germany. It lays special stress on Mr. Asquith's denial of the stories of British plans to attack Germany last summer—a denial which it missed in Sir Edward Grey's speech last December.

GENEROUS FRENCH TRIBUTES.

Commenting on the Speech from the Throne in Parliament the "Journal des Debates" discusses at length the statements of Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe with reference to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin, and concludes that France has not the slightest cause for uneasiness in that respect. "One may be assured," it says, "that neither at the recent conversations at Berlin has Great Britain conceded nor at those which may follow will she concede anything opposed to the maintenance of her friendships and the preservation of the balance of power." The "Temps" says:—"The Speech from the Throne makes no allusion to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin, but Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe have satisfied the legitimate curiosity of the public on the point. Whatever may be the results of the recent pourparlers it is henceforth certain that both Germany and Great Britain are equally anxious for a relaxation of the existing tension. For the peace of Europe this good will is a valuable guarantee. The statement of Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe that a definite agreement seemed to them feasible is most interesting, and gives ground for the hope that Anglo-German relations will soon emerge from the phase of vague declarations of principle. That would be an event at which France would be the first to rejoice. "England's loyalty to us has just been reaffirmed by Mr. Asquith, and this imposes on French public opinion the duty to watch the present negotiations with a serenity equal to that evinced by British public opinion at the time of the Franco-German agreement in 1909. After yesterday's speeches there is no further ground for pessimism, and the only imminent danger is that which would inevitably arise from any check in the negotiations."

GERMAN SOCIALIST VIEWS.

During the debate in the Reichstag on the Estimates, Dr. Frank (Social Democrat) said practical reasons for the military and naval requirements had not been brought forward, and the present moment was inopportune for such demands. The peace efforts of the Labour party and trade unionists in England had been strengthened by the pacific demonstration afforded by the German elections.

"We support," continued the speaker, "these strivings for peace the chief help will and must come from the English themselves. English people are cautious calculators, and the voices of those turning against the policy of the Cabinet are growing. I hope that the pressure of the English working class will force English policy into the path of a sincere and peaceful understanding with the German people. We ask that Germany shall not pursue a policy of adventure in China against a people engaged in the settlement of its affairs. Social democracy is not the work of a few agitators, but the result of historical development. We are a wedge, and the more we are driven the further in we penetrate."

The "Kolnische Zeitung" makes the following comment on Anglo-German relations this evening:—"After the London speeches it looks as if England were going to come forward with practical proposals. The standpoint of living on peaceable and friendly terms with England is still taken up in Germany, and even to-day the immense majority of all Germans would receive in a friendly manner any practical and acceptable proposals for the removal of ill-feeling. Whether the proposals when made are to be regarded as a really serviceable and promising basis for further negotiations must be the subject of the most careful examination."

FRENCH VIEWS ON MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

French judgment upon Lord Haldane's mission to Berlin and upon the statements referring to it made by Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe, can be made from three sources: from the official diplomatic world, from independent French students of foreign affairs, and from French "patriots." These we brush aside at once. Nothing could be easier, for instance than for an unscrupulous or gullible observer of France to repeat solemnly such things as the "Patrie" says this afternoon about British foreign policy. I have seen it done before now on several occasions in the past. The translation and reproduction of such "patriotic" utterances completely alter the true standpoint from which they ought to be viewed. The angle of vision from which we are accustomed to read such sayings in Paris is changed. Here we know how to interpret wild rhetoric and dark suspicions. It is simple and straightforward. The French Government will welcome without an ardent pessence any understanding that may improve the relations of England and Germany. There is not the least doubt that in saying so French diplomacy makes no Jesuitical reservations whatever, and whispers no suspicions under its breath. The French Government abides by Sir Edward Grey's final phrase of Nov. 27 about international friendships, which lies graven on the French mind, and accepts once more as a matter of course, and as an expected and never-doubted assurance. Mr. Asquith's phrase of yesterday "without—and let me made this perfectly clear—either side in any way sacrificing or impairing the special relationships in which each of us stands to other Powers." It is not so well said as Sir Edward Grey put it, but it means the same thing. The French Government never had the slightest doubt that Mr. Asquith would say as much, or that the necessary words would be cheered by the House. Every French Minister in like circumstances says a similar thing, and the French Parliament applauds with the same sincerity. Provided that the Entente Cordiale be preserved, French diplomacy asks for nothing better than to see England and Germany make it up to the best of their ability, and the French Government has not the least doubt that the Entente Cordiale will be preserved.

200,000 SOCIALISTS.

Paris was given this afternoon an extraordinarily impressive example of the latent force of revolutionary Socialism and Anarchy in the capital. The funeral at Pere Lachaise of an ex-soldier named Aernoult drew a crowd into the streets of Paris, variously estimated as between 150,000 and 200,000 strong—undoubtedly the greatest concourse of its kind that has been seen since the funeral of the "High Priestess of Socialism," Louise Michel. It cannot be doubted that a great portion—possibly the majority, as one would hope—were not at one with the opinions of the Anarchists who organised the funeral, but allowing for a large number of those who were called out by mere curiosity, and for a large number of a class that always shows itself on such occasions, the numerical force of the extreme Socialists and Anarchists remained decidedly impressive.

Aernoult, the ex-soldier, was an associate of the Confederation Generale du Travail, who did not make himself otherwise remarked before he went to serve his term of military service. As a soldier, however, he fell into trouble with his superiors, and was transported to a "disciplinary battalion" in Algeria, where once again he had disputes with his superiors. What happened ultimately is a matter about which two distinctly different opinions are held, but the Anarchist account is that Aernoult was the victim of several punishments by torture.

The body arrived at the Gare de Lyon at two o'clock, and there was a great show of red flags and other revolutionary emblems in the neighbourhood of the railway station and all along the route between the Gare de Lyon and the cemetery. Bands played and choruses sang a series of Anarchist anthems, but, generally speaking, the huge demonstration passed off quite peaceably. The only serious incident was near the end of the speech making in Pere Lachaise, when some of the Anarchists attacked the police by throwing stones, and it became necessary to clear the cemetery by cavalry charges up and down the avenue.

## THE GAEKWAR AND SEDITION.

### Official Notification.

The following Huzur order has promulgated by the Gaekwar of Baroda :—

I have recently had under my consideration the result of the enquiry held into the discovery of copies of a certain seditious book at Naosari. The author of the book has been dealt with by a separate order, and the Press in which was printed has been confiscated. In connection with that enquiry, however, I have been painfully surprised to know that there have been within my territory certain persons who openly or secretly sympathised with the author, and a few others who were believed to entertain feelings of disaffection to the British Government. I therefore, take this opportunity of expressing in the clearest terms my strong disapprobation of such writings and feelings, and my firm determination to punish and suppress sedition in any form wherever found within the limits of my State.

The interests of Native States are inseparably bound with those of British India, and all persons who conspire to subvert the Government in the one, offend equally against the other. The maintenance of the cherished relations of true friendship and good understanding which have uniformly existed between the Baroda State and the British Government has unceasingly claimed my anxious attention, and the preservation of peace and order and the advancement of the material, intellectual and moral well-being of my people, which has been the constant aim of my life, are dependent on the maintenance of those cordial relations; and any attempt within the limits of this State to disturb those relations will meet with my entire disapproval and will be repressed with a firm hand.

Far be from me the wish or intention to restrain the legitimate freedom of the Press or to restrict the scope of fair and well-informed criticism. But the breath of political unrest which disturbed British India a short time ago will not be allowed to 

# THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

## PARALYSIS OF TRADE IN THE NORTH.

### Sympathy of German Miners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAR. 1.

All the coal negotiations were suspended this afternoon until next week. The miners affirm that the strike cannot be arrested within a fortnight.

The men on strike number 1,065,000. They are enjoying the holiday, and are getting up sports and entertainments.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the coal-owners of practically the whole of England and North Wales had accepted the Government's proposals. South Wales and the Scottish owners declined on the ground that they were bound by existing agreements. Representatives of the miners rejected the Government's proposals as they were unwilling to submit the Federation's rates for a minimum wage to any form of revision.

Mr. Asquith, consequently, felt that no useful purpose would be served at present by continuing the Conference. He hoped to make a further statement on Monday.

LONDON, MAR. 2.

It is stated at Cardiff that the reason for the suspension of the negotiations is to enable the men's delegates to obtain the views of their districts on the subject of guarantees, regarding a fair day's work, Mr. Asquith insisting that this difficulty must be satisfactorily met before proceeding with the Bill.

Telegrams from the coal-fields show that the strikers are very orderly, and there is a prevalent belief that the strike will not be prolonged, though the coal-owners are not so optimistic.

As an instance of the paralysis, already affecting trade as the result of the coal strike, twenty thousand workers were thrown idle at Glasgow yesterday, and one hundred thousand Clyde shipbuilders will be idle in a week.

The price of bunker coal at some continental ports has doubled.

Mr. W. Harvey, M.P., in an interview, said: "We are not in a hurry like the railwaymen, and the strike will continue for a considerable time."

The Great Central Railway has refused to give up coal in transit at Sheffield, declaring that it has statutory powers to seize it for its own purposes.

The Radical papers which were yesterday acclaiming the victory of the men, to-day condemn their "great mistake" in not accepting a compromise, by which they would be the gainers. The papers declare that they are acting in disregard of national interests.

### Men Beginning to be Sorry.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The effect of the coal strike is daily becoming wider. Tens of thousands of men are being rendered idle in the dock industries, and trawlers are specially affected. Food prices are rising.

The strikers are showing an excellent law-abiding spirit. In some districts, resolutions have been passed thanking the authorities for not sending extra police, and assuring them of the peacefulness of the men. The speeches and interviews of a number of leaders of the English miners indicate a feeling amongst the men that it was a mistake to reject the Government proposals.

The strike is having great effect upon coal prices in France. Bunker coal has risen from 28 to 40 francs, and household to 60 francs.

BOCHUM, MARCH 2.

The German Miners' Federation has issued an appeal to the miners to desist from overtime, while the coal strike in England is proceeding. Numerous meetings will be held on the Ruhr coal-field to-morrow to discuss the wage question, and to submit demands to the coal-owners, whose answer is required on the 5th instant.

The *Vorwaerts* states that the Schichan miners at Elbing have decided by 3,000 votes to 600 to strike.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Mr. Davies, who was one of the miners' delegates in London, speaking at Ebbw Vale declared that Mr. Asquith, in his speech to the miners on 29th February, said something important which had not hitherto been published, namely that the day was not far distant when the Government would make themselves responsible for the minimum wage for all workers in the country.

Mr. John Williams, M.P., in a speech in West Wales last night said he expected a settlement of the strike on March 7th on mutually satisfactory lines.

At Sarpsborg in Norway two thousand workmen have received a fortnight's notice on account of the British coal strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

In consequence of the English coal strike the agents of the Bengal Collieries in Calcutta are receiving enquiries for coal for Suez in anticipation of shortage of English supplies at Port Said for vessels passing through the Suez Canal, but demands on shipping in Calcutta just now and the difficulties in connection with waggon supply on the East Indian Railway are likely to interfere considerably with the supplying of these orders.

# MEXICO AND AMERICA.

## President Taft Advises Neutrality.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3.

President Taft, in a proclamation, urges the Americans to observe neutrality in Mexico. He instructs officers to use the utmost diligence to prevent violations and to bring offenders to justice.

# LOOTING OF PEKIN.

## Loss so far of Three Million Pounds.

### A FRESH OUTBREAK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, MARCH 1.

Looting and skirmishing continued throughout to-day. Numbers of looters have been executed.

The losses up to the present amount to three millions sterling.

The loyalists are patrolling the streets. Fresh trouble is feared to-night.

PEKIN, MARCH 2.

The Marquis Yuan Shi-khai has sent a communique to the Foreign residents, regretting the unexpected disturbances. He says that every precaution will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

PEKIN, MARCH 2.

There was a serious recrudescence of disturbances this morning, particularly in the west of the city. The whole of the streets were looted, and many fires broke out. The mutineers in Pekin have been reinforced by soldiers, and looted Paotingfu. Other bodies have looted Fengtai and Yungpingfu.

The delegates at Nanking have telegraphed to Liyuan-Heng to take the Republican army to Pekin and restore order.

A meeting of the Foreign Ministers has been held, partly the result of the request of Tangshaoyi, to prevent further bloodshed and damage to property.

The Ministers decided to bring in all the available troops in the adjacent ports. A thousand mixed troops will arrive to-morrow.

A Japanese battle-ship has been ordered to Taku to establish wireless communication with the Italian station at Pekin.

### Palace Looted and Burnt.

A trainload of Poatingfu mutineers started for Pekin, but the railway authorities blew up a bridge. Loyal troops killed many innocent people, who were fleeing, in mistake for looters.

A detachment of artillery, to-day, marched to the Duke of Kuei's palace and shelled the gate. They then looted the place, and burned a portion of the palace. Civilians are arming themselves and barricading their premises.

A British railway guard protected several women and children, when the mutineers looted and burned the railway station, robbing the passengers. It appears that the northern Chinese army joined in the pillaging, believing that the arrival of the delegates meant the dismissal of the northern troops.

It has now been ascertained that the mutineers on Thursday, looted the Foreign Office itself.

The populace has given notice that persons in the streets after eight to-night will be shot.

PEKIN, MARCH 3.

Martial law is in operation and all is quiet in the vicinity of the Legations. Cannonading continues in the direction of Fengtai with which communication is cut off. The Legations are preparing for a siege.

### Rioting in Tientsin.

TIENTSIN, MARCH 3.

Serious rioting broke out in Tientsin City last night. Whole streets were looted and burnt. One foreign doctor is reported to have been killed. Hundreds of arrests were made.

# THE EX-SHAH.

## Leaves Persia on a Russian Ship.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH. 3.

The ex-Shah has left for Baku on a Russian ship. The Persian Government has granted him a pension of £7,500.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

The *Pioneer* says.—There is no change in the position of affairs in Southern Persia. It is understood that Swedish officers from Teheran will proceed forthwith to enlist men for the gendarmerie at Shiraz.

# TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MAR. 3.

Italian losses since the beginning of the war have been 536 dead and 324 missing.

# ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Arkwright, the member for Hereford, has resigned on the ground of ill-health.

Professor Hewins will stand in the Conservative interest.

[The result of the last election at Hereford was J. S. Arkwright (C) 2,200; Joseph Davies, (Lib.) 1,430; and Conservative majority 770. The seat has been consistently Conservative since 1893.]

[Mr. John Stanhope Arkwright, being the son of the late J. Hungerford Arkwright, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, is a descendant of the celebrated inventor of the spinning-frame. He was born in 1872, and, coming from Eton to Christ Church, took honours in law, and gained the Newdigate in 1895. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple three years later, but does not practise, and, having entered the House of Commons in 1900, he acted as private secretary to the President of the Local Government Board in the 1900 Government. Mr. Arkwright is a J.P. and D. L. for Herefordshire, and is married to the youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen Robinson of Lyahales, Kington.]

[Professor W. A. S. Hewins is one of the chief forces of Tariff Reform, was secretary, it will be remembered of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission and has been a prolific writer on the subject. Should he be elected he will materially reinforce the Tariff Reform party in the House, for he is a remarkable statistician, and before becoming so closely connected with politics he was for eight years a professor of economics. He was born in 1865. He has only once before attempted to enter Parliament, in 1910, when he unsuccessfully contested the Shipley division of Yorkshire.]

# IN-COMING MAIL

ADEN, MARCH. 3.

The P. and O. s.s. "Persia" with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo left for Bombay at 2-0 p.m. to-day.

# THE SUFFRAGETTES' RAID.

## Thousands of Pounds' Worth of Damage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

On the occasion of the Plural Voting Bill's second reading, the suffragettes indulged in a window-smashing campaign over a wide area between Oxford street and the Strand, and also visited several Government offices. Many women were arrested.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

The suffragettes, who were armed with hammers concealed in their reticules, simultaneously assailed the windows in the leading streets of the West End at the busiest time in the evening. The shopkeepers and police were surprised and had no time for defence. Damage was done to the extent of thousands of pounds.

Mrs. Pankhurst motored to Mr. Asquith's residence, and broke the windows with stones.

One hundred and fifteen arrests were made.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

Mrs. Pankhurst and other leaders of the suffragette window-smashing raid have in most cases been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The police estimated the damage at over five thousand pounds. The prosecuting solicitor dwelt on the disgraceful scenes, which had occurred, and emphasised the view that the time had come to inflict the maximum term of imprisonment. Cases, in which the damage was five pounds, were sent to a higher court.

# PLURAL VOTING.

## Private Bill Read a Second Time.

LONDON, MARCH. 1.

Mr. Harold Baker's Bill for the abolition of plural voting was read a second time by 223 votes to 142. The Government declined, at this stage, to say whether they would adopt the Bill.

# THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

## Heavy Fighting with Rebellious Tribesmen

CASABLANCA, MARCH 3.

French troops have been engaged in heavy fighting with rebellious tribesmen at Sukelarba. Many dead were left on the field. French casualties were six killed and thirty wounded.

# EXCITING MOMENTS.

## Parachutist's Escape from Death.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 2.

Captain Berry ascended as a passenger in a biplane to a height of 1,500 feet. He then jumped with a parachute, which did not open for 300 feet, after which it descended slowly to the earth, and Captain Berry landed unharmed.

# CHINESE RIOTS IN JAVA.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 2.

An official despatch from Batavia states that all the Chinese arrested have been released on delegates of the Chinese community promising to do their utmost to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances.

# THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

A telegram to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the appointment of M. Nabokoff to the Russian Consulate at Calcutta is connected with a project to raise the post to the status of a Consulate-General, and its possible transfer to Delhi.

# THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2.

The democratic caucus has ratified the bill presented by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives providing for the free entry of sugar.

# SCOTTISH IRON TRUST.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The *Times* states that thirteen Scottish iron companies have amalgamated under the title of the Scottish Iron and Steel Company with a capital of a million pounds.

# AN AVIATION RECORD.

PAU, MARCH 2.

M. Vedrines yesterday monoplaned 164 1/3rd kilometres in an hour, which constitutes a record.

# FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

In the Association match between Scotland and Wales at Edinburgh, Scotland won by one goal to nil.

# THE FRONTIER.

## Threatening Attitude of Mahsuds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

The position on the Mahsud Border has become rather threatening within the last few days. The Mullah Powindah has collected a force of several hundred men, and has begun to move southwards. At the same time most of the Mahsuds, who had accepted work on the Lekki-Pezu line of the railway, have suddenly returned to their homes. This move is due to the threatening messages sent to them by the Mullah, that troops have been moved from Dara Ismail Khan to Tank, and outposts on the Gomal route have been further reinforced. At Sarwakai the garrison of the South Wazirista Militia are fully on the alert.

# THE INDIAN BUDGET.

## The "Times" and Railway Profits.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Commenting on the Indian Budget, the *Times* refers to the fresh record furnished by the railways, which is only an earnest of the splendid asset, which the state railways are destined soon to become. It really looks as though Sir Edward Baker's prediction that the extinction of the opium revenue could be contemplated without dismay were being realised. The *Times* trusts that the outlay on railways will include a further large provision for goods wagons, and increased facilities for third-class passengers. It rejoices that the Government of India is giving steadfast attention to the provision of University hostels. In spite of this, much is still required before educational facilities are commensurate with the needs of the people.

### COMMENTS BY THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 2.

The *Statesman* says.—"The most notable feature of the Financial Statement which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented to the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday is the contrast between the lavish outlay, which the Finance Member now proposes and the appeals for Spartan economy, which formed the burden of his speeches last year."

The *Englishman* says.—"Considering that no estimate has been prepared yet, it is an extraordinary proceeding on the part of a Finance Minister, who boasts of his caution, to provide in a single year for two thirds of the cost of a city, that will probably take a generation to build and make sanitary."

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"Sir Guy was and had reason to be perfectly pleased with himself, and with all things under the Indian sun."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"He conveys the idea that his exchequer is overflowing with money. Yet he asks us not to grumble if he has not been able to make any important remission of taxes."

# SERIOUS RIOTS IN BENGAL.

## Outbreak after Procession of Kali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAR. 2.

Regarding the Hindu Mahomedan riots at Berhampore the following details are to hand:—

"The Kali, locally called the Anmavaru festival and a unique ceremony, is celebrated in Berhampore and takes place once in three years. The festival began ten days ago and reached its zenith on Wednesday last. The progress of various car processions was limited to certain distance of the main road, intersecting the town. A mosque is situated at one end of this particular part of the main road. Mahomedans worshipping here objected to the music of tom toms near the mosque as this edifice has been repaired and consecrated for worship. It would appear that the Hindus when taking the goddess in procession along the road with music, were asked at the mosque to desist from playing music. The local and district authorities, it is said, were present and the procession was stopped. The Sub-Collector and District Superintendent of Police then retraced their steps homewards and a few leading Hindu citizens connected with this festival accompanied these officials, as a matter of respect to some distance.

No sooner had these officers left then the Mahomedans standing at the doorway of the mosque assumed, defiant and exultant attitude, facing the populace and exclaiming that the Mohomedans had won the day or something to that effect. This appears to have exasperated the mob, who, it is said, seized this particular individual and badly treated him. There were more of his class within the mosque, who came to the aid of their brother in distress, but as their Hindu antagonists were overwhelming in number, some of the Muslim gentlemen took to their heels and others retreated into the mosque and closed the doors. The followers of the goddess now moved up the main road into the heart of the town and attacked the shops of some Bombay Mohamedans who were doing a pretty brisk trade. Doors were broken open and all the contents of the shops including valuable cloths, silk and cotton, bales of twist and other articles, such as ghee and oils, were brought to the roadway and a big bonfire was created. The exitement of the mob was maniacal.

A batch of rioters angered at one of their member being shot in the thigh by the police invaded the Police Inspector's quarters, but fortunately all the inmates were absent. The conflagration was visible a great distance away in town. It was not until the small hours of the morning that the fire subsided. Mahomedan merchants who owned the shops that were looted, it is said, were instrumental in rebuilding the mosque.

# EASTERN SHIPPING.

## Interesting Speech by Lord Inchcape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 2.

Speaking at the garden party given to him by the Indian shippers and merchants in Calcutta, Lord Inchcape emphasised the cordial relations between the British India Steamship Co. and its constituents. The Company never squeezed shippers when competition had been given over and had never attempted to take trade from another steamship company. The Apcar line was an instance, for the B. I. S. had never sent a ship to China in opposition.

Referring to the attempt of a Japanese line to enter the carrying trade between Calcutta, Rangoon and British ports and the Further East he said:—We are having a rather interesting and amusing experience at the present moment. Suddenly a foreign company subsidized by its Government puts on steamers to run against us while our steamers as well all as other British steamers are precluded from carrying an ounce of cargo or passenger betwen any of the ports in that foreign country. I am glad to think this competition is not being countenanced by those, who have hitherto supported the British lines notwithstanding offers to carry goods, passengers and livestock at half rates. Possibly the British lines will be beaten, in which case you will be left to the tender mercies of the foreingner, but I scarcely think so."

# CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

## Viceroy's Speech at Calcutta Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy in a speech at the dinner given by the Calcutta Club said:—

Gentlemen—"It is a very great pleasure to me to meet here to-night so many members of the Calcutta Club which is typical of the harmony and mutual esteem which it is the desire of every Viceroy and every friend of India to wish to see prevail between Englishmen and Indians of all classes and in every rank of life throughout this great country, and it is for that reason that I wish every success and prosperity to the Calcutta Club. It is a further satisfaction to me that I have been honoured by an invitation here to-night, since I do not anticipate that I shall be in a position to accept hospitality at a similar gathering in Calcutta in a year's time from now. Finding myself here in the midst of friends leads me to say a few words on a matter of some delicacy of which I will in any case endeavour to avoid the controversial aspect.

"Although I have no sympathy with intemperate language, I frankly admit that I have genuine sympathy for the sentiments of all those who feel that they and Calcutta generally have lost something by the transfer of the capital to Delhi. I hope and trust that a few years hence they will be able to modify their opinion, that they will realise that there have been compensating advantages, and that their loss has not been so great as they now anticipate. Viceroys are also human and have feelings like other people. I confess that I have during the past three months had a feeling of deep regret at the prospect of abandoning Calcutta as my official headquarters. This is the second cold weather that my wife and I have lived amongst you. We have been extremely happy; we have enjoyed the blessings of good health and we have been so fortunate as to count many friends in Calcutta. Ever since my arrival in India I have liked Calcutta with which city I have many family ties and traditions since no less than four successive generations of my family have lived at various times in Calcutta since the year 1844. Although I shall be a thousand miles away, my interest in Calcutta and in the future prosperity and development of Calcutta will never wane, and I feel confident that when the term of my Viceroyalty is completed I shall be able to look back upon a peaceful and contented Bengal, and a prosperous and ever increasing Calcutta under the fostering care of a very able and popular Governor. I thank you warmly, gentlemen, for the great hospitality extended to me to-night and for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast of my health."

ALLAHABAD, MAR, 2.

The *Pioneer* states.—It is now practically settled that the majority of the Government of India departments will remain in Simla until January pending the provision of temporary accommodation at Delhi. The work on the necessary buildings will proceed during the next nine months with all possible despatch. Once types of residences and offices have been settled the Finance and the Legislative Departments will be those, whose presence in strength at Delhi will be absolutely necessary next winter. Quarters for the Viceregal Staff will be built near the Circuit House, which Their Excellencies will occupy.

# MUSSULMANS OF BENGAL.

## Conference on the New Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Bengal Presidency Mahomedan Conference met to-day. Nawab Salimulla of Decca presided. The object of the conference was to safeguard the interests of Mahomedans under the forthcoming administrative changes.

The Nawab in the course of a lengthy speech said:—"As regards our future plan of work I think it indispensable that we should entrust our interests to an organised institution with branches in the mofussil and with headquarters at Calcutta, so as to be in touch with the officials, who will guide the administration of the Presidency. In other words our provincial organisation should itself be a part and parcel of an All-India organisation. Let the two branches of the All-India Muslim League in East and West Bengal coalesce, to form a united provincial branch for the whole Presidency. I hope I shall be pardoned if I draw your attention to the necessity of taking some steps to prevent a set-back in the progress of the Mussulmans of East Bengal, owing to the forthcoming administrative changes. I am afraid that the annualment of the partition and particularly the manner, in which the change has been brought about, has cast a gloom over their minds and almost driven them to despair. Of course we don't believe that our interests can be materially injured by any administrative changes, provided we remain true to ourselves and close up our ranks at all times of common danger, but we must take count of human nature as it is and the Massulmans of East Bengal. I think that by the annulment of the partition, there will be a reversion to the old order of things, when the interests of our community at the best in East Bengal did not receive the sympathetic consideration that they undoubtedly deserve. Whether our fears are well founded or not need not concern us. The feeling is there and I wish you all brethren to consider how to counteract its evil effects. I feel sure that if things are left to drift listlessly in East Bengal, Musalmans will sit with folded hands in black despair. All life will be dead within them and the fate of our co-religionists in East Bengal will be doomed.

The following resolution was adopted:—"That in view of the recent administrative changes it is necessary that the Eastern and Western Bengal Moslem Leagues be amalgamated, and formed into one Presidency Moslem League, and be established with headquarters at Calcutta and branches all over the province and that they be affiliated to the All-India Moslem League.

# A CURIOUS VERDICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH. 2.

At the inquest over the body of M. Venkataswamy Naidu, the jury returned a verdict of "death by drowning, in all probability suicide."

# "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR, 2.

The appointment is notified of Mr. M. L. M. Barlett to officiate on the bench of the Chief Court, Rangoon, vice Mr. Twomey, from the 6th instant.

Major H. H. Turner, Survey of India, has twenty-one months' leave from the 1st of April.

# ALL INDIA MOSLEMS.

## Annual League Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The annual session of the All India Moslem League was held to-day at the Town Hall which was tastefully decorated. The hall was crowded with delegates from all parts of India. Among the non-Moslem visitors was the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Maharaja of Dighapatia, the Hon. Mr S. Sinha and Mr. Polak.

Khan Bahadur Budrud-din Haider, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, condemned the anarchical movement and hoped that under the humane and wisest English Government the different races of India would live in bonds of union and brotherhood. Referring to the transfer of capital he said the importance of Delhi had been re-established. The speaker went on to express satisfaction at the protest which has been made by all the great international Powers against Italian and Russian aggression in Tripoli and Persia respectively. Referring to the Royal Visit he said it had been a triumphant march all through. The Durbar boons would echo through the future ages and a greateful posterity will fully realise and enjoy the benefits accruing from these boons. He supported the Dacca University scheme and Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill.

Nawab Sir Salimulla Bahadur of Dacca was then unanimously elected President of the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi proposed that His Highness the Aga Khan be elected President of the League for the next year. The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid seconded the motion which was carried with accalamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Nawab of Dacca in his capacity as President, then delivered a long address. Referring to the All India Moslem League he said it had been founded at a time when Eastern Bengal was passing through one of the severest crisis which Islam has had to face since the commencement of the British Rule in this country and had achieved an unprecedent success. Discussing the King's visit the Nawab said it had stirred the hearts of the Indian people to an extent unknown before and Mussalmans especially rejoiced, for their loyalty was a deep and abiding sentiment which nothing could change. Turning to the question of the transfer of the capital to Delhi he said:—"We in Eastern Bengal are not much concerned with the effects, immediate or remote, but nonetheless we rejoice because our brethren in the United Provinces and the Punjab will be benefited by the change. We rejoice because the high officials who control the destinies of India will naturally now be in close touch with so remarkable a centre of Moslem intellectual activity as Aligarh, such refined seats of Moslem culture as are to be found in the principal cities of the United Provinces, and such exemplary type of Moslem manhood as the Punjab. We rejoice with them and pray to the Almighty Dispenser of events that this momentous change of the transfer of the capital to Delhi may be for the good of all classes of the people and that it may usher in an era of progress for Islam in those parts which may redound to the glory of our community all over India."

Dealing with the annulment of the partition he said:—"I am sorry I have got to take the risk of saying things, which may perhaps expose me to contumely, but I feel that I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without an attempt at expressing our real feelings over a matter which weighs so heavily on our hearts. I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I am not one of those who used to look upon the partition in itself as the only panacea for all evils. The partition gave us a great opportunity to bestir ourselves and it awakened in our hearts the throbbings of a new national life which went pulsating through the various sections of our community in Eastern Bengal. I hope, gentlemen, you will believe me when I assure you that the Mussulmans of East Bengal supported the partition not out of enmity to our Hindu brethren or at the bidding of the Government, but because we felt sure that the new administrative arrangements in East Bengal would afford us ample opportunities for self-improvement. Ignorant masses understand nothing about constitutional struggles and by them the anti-partition agitation and its apparent successes were regarded as the outcome of a trial of strength between the Bengalee politician and the Government. When the partition was annulled the popular interpretation was that the Government had been defeated and the exultant agitators in their hour of triumph did all they could to exaggerate the importance of their victory. The result has been a serious blow to British prestige all over the country, especially in East Rengal, but this is not all. The annulment of the partition had all the appearance of a ready concession to the clamours of an utterly seditious agitation. It has appeared to put a premium on sedition and disloyalty and created an impression in the minds of the irresponsible masses that even the Government can be brought down on its knees by a reckless and persistent defiance of constituted authority. Moreover it has discredited British rule to an extent which is deeply to be regretted. To the Mussalmans of East Bengal the annulment means the deprivation of those splendid opportunities at self-improvement."

The Nawab continuing praised the Durbar grant of fifty lakhs for education and dealing with Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill said he felt it his duty to accord his whole hearted sympathy with the measure, for he felt that unless some such action was taken the cause of primary education would continue to be relegated to the cold shades of neglect. In order that any scheme for primary education should be successful it should also be to a certain extent compulsory. There can be no hardships in compulsion as is sometimes argued provided there are reasonable safeguards just as are provided for in Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

Continuing the Nawab strongly supported the proposed Dacca University. He urged the employment of a largar number of Mahomedans in Government services and declared even in Eastern Bengal justice was not done to their claims.

At the afternoon sitting of the meeting four resolutions were put from the chair and adopted thanking Their Majesties for the unique honor done to the people of India by the Imperial visit, and lamenting the deaths of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Moulvi Mahomed Aziz Mirza and Syed Mahomed Belgrami.

Khan Bahadur Allabux of Lahore moved a resolution on behalf of the League appreciating the munificence of the Hon. Haji Mahomed Ismail Khan of Barisal in making a donation of rupees thirty-five thousand annually towards Mahomedan education.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Ismail Khan being called upon to speak said that he considered poverty to be one of the causes of educational backwardness of the Mahomedan community and this led him to place his property in the hands of Mahomedan trustees for the education of poor Mahomedan youths.

COLONIAL ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Mr. Mahomed Ali moved that the League placed on record its deep appreciation of gallant fight that Indian settlers in East and South Africa, Mauritius, Australasia and British North America were maintaining under depressing circumscances for their inalienable rights as British citizens, protested against their unrighteous treatment at the hand of their fellow-subjects in these British Colonies and earnestly appealed to the Imperial Government to assert its undoubted supremacy in matters of Imperial importance and secure for Indian subjects of the Crown full rights and privileges of British citizenship by the removal of racial distinction within the Empire. He said that it was a time of trial for the Government as well because the Government had got to prove that it was not a foreign Government but that it was their own Government.

Mr. Polak then addressed the meeting and appealed to both Hindus and Mahomedans to maintain the honour and prestige of Asiatics in the colonies.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Jeevanjee of East Africa in supporting said that East African kingdom was an Asiatic kingdom. Three hundred years ago the Asiatics first colonised that colony when there was no European there. The whole of the landed property belonged to Asiatics, but now it was difficult for an Indian to retain any. The speaker was a landowner in East Africa and the Government there wanted to buy all his property at two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, but he did not agree to it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Shafi moved the following resolution:—"That whilst thanking the Government of India for prohibiting the recruitment of Indian indentured labour for Natal, the League most respectfully urges the Government to take steps to put an end to the system of recruiting Indian labour under contract of indenture whether for service in India or abroad." He said that by adopting this resolution they would strenghthen the hands of Mr. Gokhale whose motion on this subject would be considered at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed, in seconding, said that this savage treatment of Indians in South Africa was one of the causes of the unrest in India. The speaker headed a deputation of Mahomedans to Mr. Chamberlain and placed the grievances of Indians in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain expressed sympathy, but said he was helpless in the matter as South Africa was a Self-Governing Colony. If that was so the speaker said the British Government should not allow the white people of South Africa to compete for the Indian Civil Service and come and rule over Indians. The Resolution was carried.

The League then adopted the following resolution:—"That the All India Muslem League is of opinion that the reduction of the age limit at the competitive examination for the I.C.S. by one year with a corresponding increase in the period of probation in England will prove detrimental to the interests of the Indian candidates for the Civil Servise and the League respectfully urges the Government to reconsider the alteration.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

# NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.

## Government Reply to Anglo-Indian Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 2.

The following letter from the Government of India, Home Department, to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta dated Calcutta the 16th of February is published:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant on the subject of the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of the recent Durbar. While expressing its respectful protest against the procedure followed in connection with the changes contemplated, the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association presses upon the attention of the Government the heavy expenditure likely to be incurred by the constitution of a new capital at Delhi. It is of opinion that while utilising that city for ceremonial purposes, it would be preferable to maintain the official headquarters at Simla. Finally various considerations are urged on the subject of the representation of the non-official European community on the Bengal Legislative Council, and particularly in view of the approaching inclusion of Behar as a separate province, it is urged that the number of such representatives should not in future be less than 10.

The question of the constitution of the Legislative Council in the Bengal is one, which obviously must be examined as a whole in the lights of the claims and interests of all sections of the community, and it is impossible to deal with it in consideration of one element only, even that element is of the importance and standing represented by your Council. In any such examination, however, which may be made hereafter, due weight will be given to the arguments adduced and in so far as is competible with the claims of others, the interests which you advocate will not be ignored.

As regards the merits of the policy recently outlined they are discussed in the despatches which have already been made public, and the Government of India are of opinion that little would be gained by the reiteration of the grounds to which importace has been atttached, both by the Secretary of State and by themselves. The changes contemplated must be viewed as a whole, and if the results are achieved which are hoped for, as their consequence the price to be paid for the construction of a new capital will be amply justified. While regretting that various aspects of this policy fail to recommend themselves to your Council, the Government of India are unable to agree to its frustration by the adoption of the modifications suggested in your letter, and though they have no desire to depart from the traditional policy of ascertaining and weighing the opinion of the public on administrative proposals of major importance, yet having regard to the exceptional circumstances of the case they consider that the method they adopted for the communication of the action in view was suitable and indeed inevitable."

# TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MAR. 2.

At the Travancore Popular Assembly to-day questions connected with public health, sanitation, town improvement and educational questions were discussed. The members critised certain provisions of the Education code, and suggested measures for introducing technical and industrial education.

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail.

## Revolt in Timor.

Lisbon, Feb. 17.

Further details have been received by the Minister for the Colonies (Senhor Ribeiro) in regard to the insurrection in Timor, an island in the Malay Archipelago, the eastern portion of which belongs to Portugal.

A large majority of the natives are in open revolt. The Ramea tribesmen have raided Dilly, the port, many of the residents of which have been murdered, while numerous buildings have been destroyed by fire.

Fighting occurred in the streets between the Portuguese troops garrisoning the port and the insurgents during which Major Ingley, Lieutenant Silva, and several Soldiers were killed. The heads of the officers and soldiers were cut off and placed on poles. The revolutionaries also looted Government House.

## An Emigration Fraud.

London, Feb. 17.

G. H. Brown, an emigration agent, was yesterday sentenced at the Preston Sessions, to six months' imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The evidence showed that the accused had supplied forged testimonials to a man named Beharrell, who was desirous of emigrating to Western Australia. Brown told Mrs. Beharrell that her husband must give his occupation as that of a farm labourer, knowing that he was a weaver, in order to be successful in obtaining a passage as an assisted emigrant.

The accused did not dispute that he had been instrumental in sending emigrants to Australia under assumed names, but he denied that he had done so with any intention to defraud. Western Australia, he added, was only too glad to get any sort of emigrant until the rush started, and then it wanted the pick of the country.

Counsel for the prosecution stated that there was no employment in Western Australia for factory workers, hence it was necessary to introduce safeguards against their being sent there.

## American Execution.

Chicago, Feb. 16.

Shocking scenes occurred prior to the exution in the State gaol this morning of four men convicted of the murder of a foreigner named Gaelzowi.

Last night the condemned men gave way to an mysterical outburst, and fiercely attacked the warders, who ultimately overpowered them. The wife of one of the men witnessed the fray and fainted.

The strenuous efforts of the whole Polish community to secure a pardon for two of the condemned men proved unavailing.

In a semi-conscious condition the condemned men were carried to the scaffold and were hanged together.

## The Chinese Republic.

Pekin, Feb. 17.

Now that the negotiations have been completed for the abdication of the Emperor and the establishment of a Republic, Yuan-Shi-Kai, the provisional President, has cut off his queue.

The Acting-Viceroy of the province of Chili, who was formerly a Salt Commissioner at Tientsin, has lent the Government £625,000 to meet its immediate requirements.

## The Crystal Palace.

London, Feb. 16.

A banquet was held in the Savoy Hotel last night in honour of the Earl of Plymouth, to whose efforts is due the fact that the Crystal Palace was saved for the nation.

Earl Grey, who presided, congratulated the Earl of Plymouth upon the national spirit he had displayed, and also upon the success of his laudable scheme. He announced that an anonymous donor had offered to give £50,000 towards the sum of £320,000, the purchase price.

## Germans in Samoa.

Berlin, Feb. 17.

In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Groeber protested against the ordinance prohibiting marriages between Germans and natives of Samoa.

Dr. Solf, the Minister for the Colonies, in reply, said that such marriages were injurious to both races. He predicted that the natives themselves would welcome the prohibition with joy.

## Dynamite Conspiracy.

Indianapolis, February 17.

It is stated that the authorities obtained important evidence against the suspected trade union officials, who have now been indicted for their connection with the dynamite outrages, by means of a ruse. A secret phonographic device was concealed in a desk in the room where the officials conferred, and by its means a number of stenographers, who occupied the room below noted the conversations which took place.

## American Train Robbery.

Vancouver, February 16.

While one of the Vandalia and Terre Haute Co's trains was proceeding between these two towns in Indiana, it was held up by armed and masked men. The express cars were looted, and the robbers escaped with a large sum

## Billiards.

London, Feb. 16.

The case in which John Roberts, ex-billiard champion of the world, claimed £6,000 damages from G. Gray for breach of contract, was concluded to-day. Gray, in his evidence, said he was sure that it was arranged in Melbourne that he and Roberts should play together always, but the question of his reputation suffering through the changing of balls was not mentioned. Gray added that he hoped to get the English championship, but that it would take him a year or two to do so.

After G. Gray, sen., H. W. Stevenson, Mr. Riley, of the firm of E. J. Riley, Ltd., had given evidence, Roberts was awarded £1,500 damages.

The Lord Chief Justice postponed the agument on the legal points of whether the contract was beneficial to Gray and if so whether the benefit was injured by Robert's inability to play with other than bonzoline balls for the first two months of the agreement.

## International Cricket.

London, Feb. 17.

At the Jubilee dinner of the Incognito Cricket Club Lord Desborough referred to the spirit of unrest in sport in this age of insubordination. He earnestly appealed for a display of the true spirit of sportsmanship which would make the triangular contest a success, and draw the countries together, heart and spirit.

London, Feb. 17.

A number of the English newspapers state that it is unlikely that the Marylebone Club will accept any team which does not leave Australia with the sanction of the Board of Control.

Johannesburg, Feb. 17.

Frank Mitchell and J. Cox have replaced P. W. Sherwell and A. Vogler in the South African triangular team as the latter pair are unable to accompany the team. Mitchell has been elected captain.

## Boxing.

Chicago, Feb. 17.

Johnson and Flynn have posted stakes of 20,000 dollars each for a contest for the world's championship. The time and place of the fight have not been disclosed.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.

The Welsh "Jack" Britton fight of 20 rounds has been abandoned on account of the former being confined to his bed as the result of muscular stinness Rumours that Welsh is feigning illness are vigorously denied.

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At Juneau, in Alaska, warrants have beed issued for the arrest of 18 business men under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is alleged that the accused, who are the heads of steamship and coal companies, combined to exclude other companies from the use of wharfage facilities at Skagway.

# SPORTING NEWS

## BOMBAY RACES.

### Results in Tenth Extra Meeting.

The Tenth Extra Meeting, which was held at Mahalaxhmi on Saturday, was patronised by a large assembly of sporting enthusiasts who showed keen interest in the running off of the eight events drawn up for decision. Many scratchings took place at the eleventh hour and in some races the fields were markedly small. However some good finishes were witnessed and the public must have had a good day. Upright being the only real outsider to pass the post first. An unfortunate accident marked the running in the first race. Near the half mile, Wild Eagle, the mount of Hanison, the tiniest and youngest jockey on the course, came foul of the rails. Harrison was thrown and has sustained a fracture of his collar-bone while rumour states that the pony is dead. During the afternoon, Brown had the distinction of riding four winners and did the "hat trick" in the last three events. Kamad, a capable native jockey, also rode two winners, and twice brought his mount into a place. The remaning races were won by Ferguson and Kamad respectively.

Public opinion was strongly in favour of Bustan in the first race although Lord Derham had a good following. Bustan won through out, the second favourite coming into second place. The Tannah Plate saw Kimberley the favourite while Red Monk was also backed. Upright was the race but, although at an outside price, many people fancied Kamad's Mount and it by no means weas unbacked. Pincher was a distinct favourite in the Kempton Park Plate, but Beckmessor and Danseuse received a great amount of support also. Pincher won a close and exciting race from Wellfield which was least backed of all the entrants. So much did the public fancy Valens for the Callian Plate that he was made an "odds on" favourite. Only four horses faced the starter. Valens, Thaboor, also well supported, Merrily and Guinea Merchant, Valens as usual gave trouble at the gate but got away well and was prominent until the last after of the race when Merrily came up strongly and won by a head after a most interesting struggle, Thaboor, lying a head behind the favourite. Wayward and Wild was made favourite for the Newbury Plate while Langton and Lady Spring were second in Demand. Lady Spring won comfortably from Bright Metal and Gallileo, the favourite failing to figure in the race after the three furlongs had been reached. Rozelmuieok was considered to be the forthcoming winner of the Royal Plate, but those who backed Regent were satisfied when Brown won decisively from Mr. Ali bin Talib's horse. Ghalyum ran well throughout the race and came into third place. The betting fluctuated between Ya Nasib and Mafush in the seventh race, but Brown's mount Mooeahar came up and won from Ya Nasib, Mafash lying third. Far East was well supported in the second division of the Tannah Plate, but few people, could seriously leave Majesty to run unbacked. The field was again a meagre one in which Majesty won with comparative ease from the favourite.

The details were as follows :—

ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATIGN.—Div. 1. Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second, 300 ; third Rs. 200. (About 7 furlongs.)

Mr. V. Moosaji's Bustan 6st. 13lbs.....Kamad 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Lord Durham 8st. 11lbs..... Templeman 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer 7st. 11lbs..... Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN :—Fathibeg, Chrystal, Hazoor, Mukhtif, Good Success, Lucky Slave, and Wild Eagle.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Bustan, 5 to 2 against Lord Durham, 5 to 1 against Gowahajmer.

8 to 1 against Good Success and Fathibeg. Ten's and longer odds the rest.

TOTALIZATOR :—Win Rs. 28-8 ; Places, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 14-8.

THE RACE :—Fathibeg led from Bustan by two lengths to four furlongs. Then Bristan came away followed by Lord Durham and Gowahajmer. Won by a length and a half, three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 39 secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE TANNAH PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300 ; third Rs. 200. Distances—6 furlongs :—

Mr. Kudoo bin Saleh's Upright 7st. 7lbs...Kamad 1
Mr. Heath's Sir Edward 9st.....Templeman 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zuffer Beg 9st. 10lbs.....Taylor 3

ALSO RAN :—St. Anthony, Kimberley, Sharar, Chichester, Fascination, Prince of Wales.

BETTING :—Even Money Kimberley, 7 to 2 agains Red Monk, 4 to 1 against Zaffer Beg, 8 to 1 against Up Right, Sir Edward and Chichester ; tens and longer odds the rest.

TOTALIZATOR :—Win Rs. 93-8 ; Places, Rs. 32, Rs. 33, Rs. 14.

THE RACE :—Suffer Beg was first out of the gate followed by Upright which ran level at the three furlong post. Upwright came on to win Sir Edward running into second place with Taylor's mount third. Won by half a length, neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 2-5 secs.

KEMPTON PARK PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300 ; third Rs. 200. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. H. Bilimoria's Pincher 8st. 13lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Rosseo's Wellfield 8st. 10lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr. G. K's Danseuse 7st. 2lbs.....Kamad 3

ALSO RAN :—Solution, Beckmesser Lanceolar.

BETTING :—7 to 4 against Pincher, 2 to 1 against Beckmessor, 5 to 2 against Danseuse, 4 to 1 against Solution, 6 to 1 against Wellfield and Lanceolar.

TOTALISATOR :—Win, Rs. 27-8 ; Places Rs. 18-8 ; Rs. 40-8.

THE RACE :—Wellfield got away first. These Danseuse took the lead but Wellfield once more came up at the bend only to be beaten in the straight by Pincher. Won by a neck, two lengths between second and third. Time :—1 min. 15 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

THE CALLIAN PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300 ; third Rs. 200. (Distance—1 mile and a half.

Ali bin Talib's Merrily 7st. 12lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr. G. K.'s Valens 8st 5lbs.....Brown 2
Goculdas and Nanjia Thaboor 8st. 3lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Guinea Merchant.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Merrily and Thaboor, 5 to 4 on Valens 10 to 1 Guinea Merchant.

TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs. 32-8 ; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 11-8.

THE RACE :—Guinea Merchant bled out from Thaboor and Valens to the mile. Then Thaboor fell back and Valens and Guinea Merchant were in front. Thaboor come up again at the half mile with Merrily which won in the straight from Valens. Won by a length, a head between second and third. Time :—2 mins : 57 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner).

THE NEWBURY PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,500 second Rs. 400 ; third Rs. 200. (Distance:—1 mile and a quarter):—

Mr. Mohan's Lady Spring 7st. 9lbs.....O Neill 1
Mr. H. Billimoria's Bright Metal 6st. 13lbs Mac-Ghone 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Gallileo, 8st. 5lbs. Templeman 3

ALSO RAN:—Coat of Arms, Parkhill, Langton, Devoraux.

BETTING:—Even money Wayward and Wild, 5 to 2 against Langton, 5 to 1 against Parkhill, 6 to 1 against Lady Spring, longer odds the rest.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 94-8. Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 65, Rs. 28.

THE RACE:—Parkhill went off with the lead; then Wayward and wild came up with Bright Metal following. At five furlongs Lady Spring took first position and maintained it for the rest of the race followed by Bright Metal and Gallileo. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third. Time:—2 mins. 13 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200:—(Distance—about one mile.—

Mr. R. R. S's Regent 8st. 11lbs.....Brown 1
Ali bin Talib's Rozelmulook 9st. 3lbs....Ferguson 2
Yussuff bin Esa's Ghalyum 8st. 8lbs.....Ames 3

ALSO RAN:—Crown Prince, Matrood, Young Japan, Mexico, Bonepaparte, Sweden and Bansee.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Regent, 2 to 1 against Rozelmulook, 4 to 1 against Ghalyum, 5 to 1 against Young Japan, 7 to 1 against Sweden, 8 to 1 against Mexico, tens or longer odds the rest.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 45 ; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14-1 and Rs. 18.

THE RACE:—Ghalyum started off first with Regent and Rozelmulook. Then Rozelmulook came up at four furlongs followed by Young Japan. Won by a length, two lengths between second third. Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji)

ARAB DEALER'S CONSOLATION Viv, 11.—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; Second Rs. 300 ; third Rs. 200. Distance :—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. D. Framjee's Moosahar, 8st. 4lbs.....Brown 1
Ali bin Talib's Ya Nasib, 8st. 4lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr. Heatha's Mafush, 8st. 10lbs.....Templeman 3

ALSO RAN:—Different, Reckhao-El-Mulook. Pleader II, and Pietri.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Ya Nasib and Mafush 5 to 2 against Moosahar, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs. 44-8 ; Places Rs. 16 8 and Rs. 14-8.

THE RACE.—Moosbar and Ya Nasib made jint running. The Brown Mount the lead and won followed by Ya Nasib and Mafush won by a length, a head between second and third. Time—1min. 39 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Saheb Dakeel.)

THE TANNAH PLATE.—Div. 11. Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs, 300 ; third Rs. 200. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr, R. R. S's Majesty. 9st. 12lbs.....Browa 1
Mr. Furdoonjee's Far East. 7st. 5lbs.....O,Neil 2
Mr. J. R. Rajah's Mezahim, 7st. 2lbs.....Kamad 3

ALSO RAN :—Baloz, Soomsam, Fair play ; Little Laffy.

BETTING :—7 to 4 against Majesty, 5 to 4 against Far East 15 to 1 against Merahim 3 to 1 against Baloz, 6 to 1 against Little Laffy, 8 to 1 against Soomsam, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTTALISAIOR :—Win Rs. 31-8 ; Place Rs. 17 and Rs. 15-8.

THE RACE.—Marahim was first away followed by Far Fast. In the straight Majesty won from Far East. Won by a length, 5 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 21 4-5secs.

(Wenner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### Last Extra Meeting of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The close came of the Calcutta racing season to-day when some very fine and interesting finishes were witnessed. The course was very heavy during the last three races owing to a sharp downpour. The attendance was far from being poor. The starting, however, left much to be desired.

MEDIOCRE PLATE.—Div. I.

Capt. Gourlies Lah, 9st. 9lbs.....Kuhn 1
Mr. Valentine's Lady Ratcliffe, 8st 4lbs.... Davis 2
Mr. Norton's Spook, 9st. 9lbs.....McNeilage 3

ALSO RAN :—Alphens, Frauk, Ouckoo, Red Tape, Pacifie, Monica, J. E. A. My Fancy. Time—1min. 3secs.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Lah, 8 to 1 against Lady Ratcliffe, 4 to 1 against Spook, 4 to 1 against Alphens and Red Tape, 5 to 1 against J. E. A., 8 to 1 against Pacifie and Monica.

BALACLAVA PLATE.—A mile and a half.

Mr. Stephen's Peer Ray, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
Mr. Steele Perkin's Sincerity, 12st...Mr. Radmore 2
Mr. Wilson's Swashbuckler, 12st.....Mr. Muir 3

ALSO RAN :—Loyalty, Desmond Lady Thirza, Jerimiah, Romeo, Kim George, Miranda.

BETTING :—6 to 1 against Peer Ray, 5 to 4 on Sincerity, 1 to 1 against Swashbuckler, 5 to 1 against Loyalty and Miranda; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—Loyalty and Peer Ray led in Company, Sincerity lying fifth. From the six furlongs post the latter began to improve her position and was leading when the straight was reached. Here Peer Ray challenged her and to the surprise of all managed to wrest the race from the favourite by a neck ; seven lengths off came Swashbuckler. Time—2min 23secs.

MARCH PLATE.—One mile.

Mr. Roy Chowdaury's Jemima, 3st. 12lbs..... 1
Mr. Marshall's Hughie, 7st. 12lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr. Gutsachke'e Wise Hawk 7st. 2lbs.....Davis 3

ALSO RAN:—Santoinette, Elpis.

THE RACE:—The start was a level one. Hughie went to the front and soon established several lenghts of daylight between himself and Wise Hawk who was second, Jemima third and Santoinette last. There was no change in the order till the straight was reached when Jemima began to improve on the leaders opposite the second enclosure. She overhauled Hughie and won by two lenghts, half a length between second and third. Time:—1 min. 41 sec.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Jemima, 3 to 1 against Hughie, 8 to 1 against Wise Hawk, 6 to 4 against Sanmui and Santoinette.

MEDIOCRE PLATE.—Div.—(five furlongs).

Mr. Lauder's Tom Chaucher 7st. 8lbs.....Kuhn 1
Messrs. Scott and Fitahe's Lady Grey 8st. 4lbs. Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Galstaun's Bushy Dame 1st. 13lbs...Robinson 3

ALSO RAN:—Skehanagh.

THE RAGE:—After a heavy shower of rain the going became very heavy. The start was rather delayed. When the gate was released Tom Chancer jumped to the front with Bashy Dame second and Lady Grey third. Tom made every post a winning post and won easily from Lady Grey, who came in second by a length, half a length between second and third. Time :—1 min. 5 secs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Tom Chaucer, 10 to 1 against Lady Grey, 6 to 4 agaist Bushy Dame.

PRESIDENCY PLATE.—(Five furlongs.):—

Mr. Valentine's May Kenley 8st. 3lbs.....Davis 1
Mr. Scott's Up Guards 9st. 2lbs.....Evers 2
Mr. Dass's Sidonia 7st. 11lbs.....Porker 3

ALSO RAN :—Village Girl, Safety Pin, Lady Anne, Nagakapa.

TIME :—4 min. 5 1-5 secs.

BETTING :—5 to 1 against May Kenley, 2 to 1 against Up Guards, 8 to 1 against Sidonia, 2 to 1 against Village Girl, 5 to 1 angainst Safety Pin and Ngakapa.

WELLINGTON PLATE.—(6 furlongs.

Capt. Brough's Mahomey boy 9st. 12 lbs..... Mr Evers 1
Mr. Das's the Witch 8st. 10lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr. Dee's Pyres Mostyn 6st 7lbs.....Clements 3

ALSO RAN :—Sacrisean, Convent Girl. Make Haste Bomb Isabella, Lasso, Moira, Down Land.

TIME :— 1min. 20 secs.

BETTING :—5 to 1 against Mahoney Bay, 3 to 1 against The Witch, 8 to 1 against Pyer's Mostyn. 2 to 1 against Moria, 6 to 1 against the Bomb, 8 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

HARRINGTON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Valentine's Chin Chin 10st 4lbs.....Davis 1
Mr. Harry Jone's Tana 8st. 3lbs.....Firth 2
Mr. Deakin's Royal Colours 8st. 13lbs..... Mr. Evers 3

ALSO RAN :—Poudrette Pressy, Raling Passion, Light Metal.

BETTING :—10 to 1 against Chin Chin, 6 to 4 against Tana, 10 to 1 against Royal Colours, 6 to 4 against Ruling Passion.

THE RACE.—Owing to the gate being out of order the start was made by means of a flag. Chin Chin at once forced ahead and won easily by a length. Tana made up a lot of ground and took second place. Time :—1 min. 18 secs.

## Retrospect of Winning Owners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

In a retrospect of the past season's racing in Calcutta, the "Statesman" publishes a table of winning owners.

Mr. Galstaun heads the list with winnings Rs. 66,455, second Sir A. A. Apear with Rs. 54,600, third, Mr. Gokuldas with Rs. 26,900, fourth, Mr. Roy Chowdhury with Rs. 20,700 ; and fifth, Mr. Makerrow, Rs. 18,500.

The jockeys list is headed by Wootton who had ten firsts, eight seconds, three thirds out of total of thirty-one mounts. Thoburn was second with ten firsts three seconds, five thirds out of fifty-six mounts. Among gentlemen riders, Mr. Evers was first with eleven placed out of twenty-four mounts. Mr. H. V. Scott was second, and Capt. Charrington third.

Among trainers Ferguson was top with fifteen winners followed by I. D. Scott, eleven; and Thomas and Digaum, ten each.

Out of one hundred and nine races, fifty-five were won by Australian and fifty-four by English horses.

## THE TOTALIZATOR.

### Conflicting Opinions in Australia.

The New South Wales Totalizator Commission sat at Parliament House on February 12, and interesting evidence was submitted by four witnesses.

Mr. S. J Jacobs, merchant, and a member of the committee of the South Australian Jockey Club, said in South Australia the totalizater was favoured, because it provided funds without which race meetings could not be carried on at all. The State had had an experience of racing without the totalizator when the Act was repealed by Parliament, and an Adelaide Cup meeting was held in Melbourne. It placed the clubs in very prosperous positions, and enabled them to give good stakes which otherwise they could not afford. It was an admirable method of betting for the public. At the same time he was of opinion that it would be in the interests of racing, if bookmakers were allowed to bet on racecourses. He thought it would be much more satisfactory to owners, who found it difficult to back their horses through the totalizator. If the totalizator was established throughout Australia to the exclusion of the bookmaker in all probability there would be no inter-State contests. The totalizator was under the management of the committees of the clubs, and stewards watched the working of it. He had heard of no suspicion regarding the manipulation of the machine for unlawful purposes.

THE MACHINE PRAISED.

The Chairman—Do you have any credit betting?

Mr. Jacobs—No; it was all cash betting. With regard to proprietary clubs, he thought they should not be allowed where the totalizator was used. The money made from the sport should be devoted wholly to racing instead of going into the pockets of proprietors. It was mainly because of pique that the Totalizator Act was repealed in the past. It became impossible to hold race meetings, and in a very short time the Act was reinstated. For some time afterwards the bookmakers continued to act alongside the totalizator. Then toteshop betting was found to be a public nuisance, and a vigorous campaign was instituted against it, and a most stringent Act to stop betting in any way but through the totalizator was brought into existence.

The Chairman—Do you think the totalizator increases or minimises betting?—It was much safer for the public to bet through the totalizator, because it limited betting, and men were not likely to get into debt with it. He did not think there should be a body elected by all representatives of racing to govern the sport. He preferred the present system, and thought the ruling body should be autocratic. He was of opinion that the general impression in some quarters with regard to the alleged dishonesty in racing was for the most part imagined by the people who lost their money.

Asked if he would advocate the introdution of the totalizator into New South Wales, Mr. Jacobs said he did not think it necessary at all. Racing would never be more flourishing. He favored it in South Australia, because racing could not be carried on without it, but in New South Wales, it would not improve matters. In the interests of the public, he saw no objection to it. He would not favor it if he took any active part in the government of racing in that State.

"THE WHOLE THING IS BAD."

The Rev. C. H. Nield, secretary of the South Australian Anti-Gambling League, said he had been released by his church under special arrangement to work against gambling. No State that wanted to keep up to the highest standard of morality should legalise gambling by the admission of the totalizator. He thought the whole thing was bad. He could not conceive that men should be brought together and wish each other well, and yet gamble for each other's money. Where gambling increased, there was a lack of interest in education and in work. In South Australia there were over 80 meetings at which the totalizator was used but he thought there would not be that number if there were no totalizator. In England, there was an equivalent of about 600 days' racing a year. It had been figured out that Australia, speaking proportionately had a lot more racing than that. If England had a proportionate number of race days compared to its population on the South Australian scale of 80 a year there would be 9,200 race meetings a year there. He had been to race fixtures, and he thought his presence had made some difference with the racegoers, because he was recognised. He therefore had not the opportunity of seeing things in their ordinary, state.

The Chairman—Could you by one visit to the courses form an opinion as to the totalizator question?

The Witness—Yes. I have heard that the conditions were the same on every race day as on the day I attended.

TENDENCY TO INCREASE RACING.

Mr. Nield said the totalizator had tended to increase racing, and it was admitted that the machine bolstered it up. He had looked through the agreement between the Adelaide Racing Club and the City Corporation for the lease of Victoria Park, and he noticed that there was a stipulation that if the totalisator was abolished the club could, with 12 months' notice, break off the contract. If betting was delegalized racing would fall flat in Australia, as it had in New York State. There were 50 young men going to racing now compared with five or 10, when the totalizator was not in use. He preferred the bookmaker to the totalizator, because he thought the harm the ringmen did would be much less. The machine increased gambling and made the principle of betting vicious. The best men connected with racing in South Australia were with him in condemning the women's totalizator, but he could not see how it was to be overthrown while the machine was legalised for the men. One of the most undesirable things about the women's totalizator was that men who, apparently, were strangers, accosted women, and asked them to make wagers for them.

Mr. Wilson (a member of the Commission)—Mr. Nield might be surprised to learn that in New Zealand no arrangements were made for women to bet through the totalizator.

Mr. Nield said the present totalizator was a class machine, and a man with a small wage could not bet his shilling or half-crown while the wealthy man could invest his fives and tens of pounds.

Mr. Wilson—Would you take the same stern stand against all gambling as you do against totalizator betting ?—Yes.

£0 RACE-HORSE OWNER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. Mallan, who owns Balmoral, one of the best racehorses in the State, said he preferred the totalizator for the good of the sports because it improved racing. Years ago yearlings were bought for 30 guineas or so when stakes were small, and the result was there were many weeds here, and the class of horses was poor. The totalizator provided the fairest means of betting, but he would like to see the ring men operating with the machine. The totalizator always worked well and to the benefit of the people. He had not seen all the confusion which Mr. Nield referred to at the ladies' totalizator, and he attended almost every meeting, but in Melbourne, where the bookmakers wagered, he had often been asked by women to make investments. Women were not allowed to bet there with the ringmen. The totalizator limited betting, as a man would bet on a larger scale with the ringman than through the machine, because he would not carry as much money to the racecourse, and he would wager on the credit system with the bookmaker. That system was bad.

NO USE TO HORSE-OWNERS.

Mr. S. Barnard, an early secretary of the S. A. J.C., said he was the founder of the totalizator in South Australia. As an old racing man, he was of opinion that the totalizator was of no use to the owner of horses. With regard to the question of allowing the totalizator and bookmaker to operate together, he was staggered, while travelling in Western Australia recently, to see all the money going to the bookmakers, who worked with the totalizator. If the totalizator was introduced in New South Wales he thought proper lines should be set down to prevent proprietary clubs from working racing for their own pockets. The metropolitan clubs, in the early days, were in poverty, and that was the reason for the introduction of the totalizator into South Australia. He wanted to see the totalizator remain, but he would also like to see the ringmen operating. He thought the suggestion that the State should take over the totalizator and work it was a good one.

TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

The Commission held its final hearing on February 13. Four witnesses were heard, and there was a marked diversity of opinion given regarding the totalizator as a medium of betting.

Sir Charles Goode said he knew the object of the Commission was to report on the working of the totalizator, and as president of the Y.M.C.A., he thought the machine was a bad thing for the young men of any State. It was injurious to the morals of the country, and did far more harm than the bookmaker, because young men generally regarded it as a medium through which they could bet with far more secrecy. He knew nothing of racing or the working of the machine, and he only objected to it on moral grounds. It had done a great deal of harm to South Australia, and a number of young men became thieves and pilfered so as to gamble through the machine.

Mr. McCourt—Don't you think there would be as much embezzlement if there was no racing?

Sir Charles Goode thought racing was responsible for a lot of pilfering of money. He admitted that money was embezzled, however, for other purposes than racing.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE RACECOURSE.

Mr. O'Conor—Don't you think there is more gambling on the Stock Exchange than on the racecourse ?—He had never been on the Stock Exchange. He knew that men sold shares which they did not posses. Just as men sold hundreds of bales of cotton they had not.

Mr. O'Conor—Isn't that worse than gambling on the racecourse ?—The City Mission and the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Society had to refuse totalizator fraction, on moral grounds but he would not object to their receiving money if he had full control of either institution, although he would not ask for it.

Hon. Alfred Catt (vice-president of the Anti-Gambling League) was of opinion that the totalizator had largely increased gambling. He had no more experience of racing matters or the totalizator than Sir Charles Goode, but he objected to the machine on general moral grounds. He had voted for the repeal of the manchine once or twice during the twenty-six years he was in Parliament, but the numbers had always been against his party. That indicated, perhaps; that the majority of the people were in favor of the machine remaining. He would prefer the totalizator on the principle of cash betting to the ringman whose presence on the racecourse engendered credit betting.

BIG DIVIDENDS.

Mr. F. B. Shoobridge, accountant, said he had been employed on the totalizator for the past 12 years, and prior to that had a knowledge of the bookmaker's calling. Undoubtedly the totalizator was to be preferred, for the machine always gave the public a fair deal.

The Chairman—You never heard of any manipulation of the totalizator ?

The Witness—No. The machine did not increase gambling, because it necessitated absolute cash betting. The women's machine was the only blot on it. He preferred the totalizator to the bookmaker. The machine offered better prices. He had seen an instance in Sydney where the ringmen had given 4 to 1 in a field of 22. Here in South Australia the machine frequently paid big dividends, which the bookmakers would never offer. For instance, at Burra, meeting a few years ago there had been a dividend at the rate of about £340 to £1, and the biggest dividend he knew was that returned by D.O. D. ( £836 for £1 ) in the Goodwood Handicap.

Mr. O'Conor—Did not Trafalgar return £2 2 for £1, when he won the Elder Stakes in a small field, while in Melbourne he would have started at 10 to 1 on ?—Yes.

DOES THE MACHINE INCREASE BETTING.

Mr. John Barker president of the South Australian Jockey Club, said there was no credit betting allowed with the totalizator at Morphettville. There were not many unclaimed dividends. The few there were merged into the club funds. He knew that in New Zealand two horses in the same stable were bracketed in a race for the purposes of betting in the totalizator, and if an investor backed one and the other won he was entitled to a dividend. He would not, however, like to express his opinions of the system as regarded the possibility of its being introduced in South Australia. He thought the totalizator incerased betting perhaps because of its great fairness, but there were many people who would not wager on a race through the totalizator, because they did not know but what they might get a small dividend. The whole of the profits of the S. A. J. C. were vested in racing or improvements, but no individual could benefit from the club's funds. Exception had been taken to the women's totalizator and personally he did not like seeing women bet at all. People were not violent gamblers in South Australia, and the big sums that passed through the totalizator were due to the prosperity of the State generally. The clubs in South Australia received 7 and half per cent. out of the totalizator takings, but although they could carry racing on with 5 per cent. the stakes would not go on increasing as they had done in recent years.

Mr. W. B. Carr, Chairman of the Adelaide Racing Club, said he had been connected with racing for about 25 years. He was strongly in favor of the totalizator, and it was due to its operations that racing was so, prosperous in Sohth Australia at present. It would not flourish at all here without the totalizator.

SOME BIG FIGURES.

The A.R.C. raced at Victoria Park course, for which they paid £800 a year to the City Corporation, and the ground was often used by churches and charitable institutions for bazaars and fetes, and, in fact, was open to the use of citizens in many ways. Since the club was founded in 1899, it had paid in rent £20,400, and by the time the present lease expired that amount would have been increased to £36,000. The course was held on a lease of 21 years. One of the conditions was that the club spent £2,700 in the first three years, but the sum of £5,000 would have been spent at the end of that time. The Government had been paid £19,085 in stamp tax by the A.R.C., and the sum of £7,075 had been distributed among charities. Stakes to the tune of £168,834, had been given, having been raised from £2,260 in the first year of the club, to £10,550 last year. There had been no additional charge to owners to race for this. The sum of £23,000 had been expended in improvements, and there was a credit balance of £10,000.

The Chairman—Do you have many unclaimed dividends?

The Witness—The A.R.C. had only had £33 15 surplus from this source last year, although over £100,000 went through the machine

A THING OF THE PAST.

Mr. Carr said as far as the increase of betting was concerned, there was probably more betting on the racecourse to-day than previously, but there were not the large amounts involved that there were prior to big races in days gone by. Thus while the totalizator might increase wagering on the course, it minimised what was known as ante-post wagering, or betting that took place before the day of a race. It was absolutely the fairest way of betting. He would have no objection to the bookmaker operating with the machine, provided he was licensed and gave the clubs a substantial fee. He did not think there would be an Act placed on the Statute-book for many years to legalise betting by bookmakers. He was of opinion that racing in South Australia was extremely clean. There were, of course, instances where horses had not tried, but he thought the totalizator tended to make the sport fairer. There had not been an outcry against the bookmaker in the State.

THE HORSE BREEDING INDUSTRY.

In years gone by the studs in South Australia were better than they were as present. He referred to the days when such breeding establishments at the late Sir Thomas Elder's Morphettville and Fulham Park and Turretfield establishments flourished. After the scale of their operations became less extensive, however, breeding was at a low ebb for many years, but the industry had improved considerably again, and there were perhaps more breeders of thoroughbred horses in the State now than there had ever been, though the quality all round might not be equal. If the totolizator was introduced in New South Wales the people would soon realise how fair it was.

Mr. Wilson—Would your club continue on the same successful lines if you only took 5 per cent of the totalizator investments instead of 7 1-2 ?—No. It would affect the future prosperity. A change in this direction would involve a considerable sum, and if the club could not go on storing a proportion of their funds they would not be prepared for any set-back. Racing was at the zenith of its fortune now and there was bound to be reaction, which the club wanted to meet with full coffers, so that instead of reducing stakes they could go on the same lines as in the flourishing period. Racing in the country, he thought would be improved by the introduction of the totalizator into New South Wales.

This concluded the work of the Commission in Adelaide.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

(BY BOBSTAY.)

Another excellent day's sport was added to the record of the yachting fraternity of Bombay by Saturday's races. The wind was well into moderate, in fact for a considerable portion of the time it was over the official standard for fresh, and the fact that it was rather uncertain as to which direction it should blow from only served to give a keener relish to the racing.

The three o'clock gun found a goodly number of the sporting "C" class on the line, and five or six crossed within a few seconds of each other. Lapwing was late owing to trouble with her mainsail which appeared to think its duty was to act as a topsail. However her owner managed to correct this wrong impression and gave quite a good account of himself in the race that followed. Headed by Clutha, the Tomtits made an inshore course to the dam at the new dock-works from which point Clutha and Millie with excellent judgment made a straight course for Tucker Beacon, thereby reaping the advantage of the stronger wind outside, while Mavourneen, misled by the apparent absence of wind under the lee of the dam, held on inshore only to find when she finally headed for Tucker Beacon that she had overstood and that the ebb was not sufficiently strong to counteract the strength of the wind. The order round the Beacon was Clutha with a long lead, then Millie with Mavourneen some distance behind, followed by Curlew with the rest fairly close together. On the reach to North Karanja, Mavourneen reloued up considerably on Millie and gained a little on Clutha too while the others more or less maintained their relative positions, Lapwing being the exception. At North Karanja Buoy an opportunity was afforded our gallant steersmen of displaying their skill and seamanship as at this point the "B" and "C" classes coming in opposite directions met and interchanged compliments, some of them no doubt of the warmest description if one may judge from what was seen at the other side of our field-glasses ; Clutha well ahead of "C" class got round the buoy first and was well clear when the first "B" boat arrived in the shape of Corrie ; Millie and Mavourneen got round close together, and then

## BY THE WAY.

### CHARMEURS D'OISEAUX.

Under the above headline one reads in a Paris contemporary that a new charmeur d'oiseaux has made his appearance in the gardens of the Tuileries. He is described as about fifty years of age. Whether he is the coadjutor "jure successionis" of M. Pol, the old postal clerk, who has recently been operated on for his eyes, or whether he is working independently, is not known. The birds, however, have a royal time, for the newcomer brings with him about two pounds of bread. It seems that Pol had a predecessor who started in 1871. How many there were between him and Orpheus who no doubt was a charmeur d'oiseaux, probaly the first, we have no means of knowing, but it is generally admitted that birds, are by nature friendly to man, and man has made them timid. When canaries were first discovered the navigators described how they alighted on their shoulders; and explorers since the time of Behring or Nordenskiold, down to Dr. Charcot, testify as to the tameness of the penguins, and the curiosity manifested by them in the new comers. And who among us will ever forget Cowper's lines.

"They are so unacquainted with man'
Their tameness is shocking to me."

### ROLLING OF SHIPS.

As early as the 18th century the problem of the prevention of rolling of ships was investigated, but the first practical experiments were made about 1870, when bilge keels were employed, attempts were made ten years later in England to utilise chambers partly filled with free water, but these chambers occupied too much room, and the water rushing freely from side to side made too much noise and could not be satisfactorily controlled. Mr. Frahm, of Hamburg, has developed a tank which is subject to control, which causes no considerable amount of noise, and in which, if it is desired, liquid fuel can be used as the counterbalancing weight. Like the pendulum, every ship possesses an individual period of oscillation, this motion resulting from the force of the waves which follow each other with comparative regularity, the regularity tending to increase the angle of the heeling from wave to wave. It has been observed, also that the heeling, of the ship follows after the impulse of the waves by a considerable interval. Having measured this difference in time between cause and effect, Mr. Frahm has undertaken to neutralise the heeling altogether by introducing. U-shaped tanks located athwart ships, in which a column of water can oscillate with the same number of swings that are peculiar to the ship itself.

### BALANCED IMPULSES.

With the installation referred to above it follows that when the ship begins to heel under the impulse of the external waves, the water in the U-shaped tanks is displaced also; but as this displacement from side to side is not simultaneous with, but follows the movement of the ship, the result is that when the ship itself has heeled to its greatest angle the water in the tank has not yet ceased to rush to the high side of the boat, thus checking the extent of the roll, and then rushing back to the low side, but filling the column only when the ship itself has heeled in the opposite direction, thus there is produced a series of balanced impulses which neutralise each other, and which being worked out upon scientific principles laid down by the inventor, bring about a condition of great stability in heavy seas.

### HAPPY MOURNERS.

Addison says somewhere that he was of an impressed with the merry faces which he saw in funeral coaches in London. Many merry faces could have been seen at a recent funeral in Turin. Signor Louis Rossi, a postal employe, left testamentary instructions as to the quantity of drink which was to be consumed at his funeral and that each man who joined in the procession should receive two cigars on the condition that they were to be smoked there and then. Another Turin man, a company promoter, left instructions as to a grand banquet, which was to be given on the night of his funeral. Possibly this was the only return the mourners ever received from their departed friend.

### AUTOMATIC STAMPING MACHINES.

Private automatic stamp-issuing machines have been introduced into New Zoland. They are certified and sealed by the postal authorities before becoming the propertv of business firms, who ran stamp for themselves letters, receipts, telegrams, &c. At regular intervals readings are taken by postal officials, and an account rendered. This system, it is expected, will effect a saving on the manufacture of stamps and prevent petty peculation in large business offices—not an unimportant matter from the public point of view.

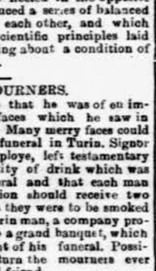
### STREETS WITHOUT LITTER.

When the Prefect of Paris decided to issue an "ordonnance" forbidding the casting away of paper in the streets of the French capital it was predicted that the attempt of M. Lepine to make a clean city was doomed to failure. The order came into force on January 16, and, judging from results up to last Saturday, it has been a great success for in a period of twenty-six days there have been only 21" proces verbaux" in regard to offenders for the twenty arrondissements. Some of these persons openly defied the regulation, but it is unlikely that there will be many passive resisters. Many stories, more or less apocryphal, have been told concerning the order. In one instance a man was requested, so we read at the time, to pick up an envelope which he had cast away. The offender did so, and found that it contained a note for 50 francs.

### PLANTS BENEATH TREES.

This is an oft-recurring question in large and small gardens. For clothing the bare soil beneath deciduous trees, and at the same time a good flowering plant, it would be difficult to surpass the St. John's Wort (Hypericum calycinum). The foliage, the "Garden" expalains, is evergreen, and the comparatively large yellow flowers are produced freely in summer. The readiest means of propagation is by division of the roots. Three years ago we planted a large bare piece of ground beneath a lime tree with this Hypericum, placing the tufts 15 inches to 18 inches apart. At the present time the plants form a perfect green carpet beneath the tree. To prevent the old growths in course of time spoiling the effect, every second year it is advisable to cut down the growths early in April to within about three inches of the ground.


What About That Dandruff?




There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.


## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### ROOM NAMES AND DECORATION.

In a supplement to the "Journal of Decorative Art" is a most up-to-date and clever production called "The Drawing Room." In this the editor has an interesting opening in which he notes the difference between the uses of the names parlour, boudoir, and drawing room, and the ideal decoration for the modern edition of the latter "There is," he says, "a group of room-names which has risen round practically the same idea or need under different conditions of social circumstances or times, viz., the reception room, the salon, the drawing room, the parlour, and the sitting room. "In most middle-class houses some of these terms are interchangeable or synonymous. At one time the hall did duty for reception and dining rooms, but early the need was felt for state apartments, uninvaded by the bustle of dining. Thus in the passing of feudal times great parlours took their rise, the hall yet remaining the state banqueting chamber.

### THE PARLOUR.

"Parlour is a word closely connected with the word Parliament—from the French 'parler,' to speak, a derivation sufficiently denoting the uses of the parlour. The needs of the family led to less formal parlours, where the members of the household could meet and feel at home, and naturally the decorations in these lesser parlours were less impressive than those in the state reception rooms, less impressive, but lighter more and homelier. Then the feeling of home was rising with the wane of feudalism and the greater sense of security, and in all the associations of home-life the influence of the feminine element became more and more prominent. New times; new wants; the lady's bower, divided from its utilitarian use as bedroom, becomes the boudoir. This is her own room, too sacred for visitors save of the most congenial. "The parlour has rather much of a manish element in it for her visitors alone, and so a new room has to be invented. The custom of the ladies withdrawing after dinner, while the men sit over their wine, supplied the name (it was originally withdrawing room). Royalty gave a great impetus to the use of the name as opposed to 'parlour,' by the institution of drawing rooms. "A mere man's definition of a parlour in contradistinction to a drawing room is a room where one may turn things over in one's mind without overturning bric-a-brac and spindle-legged tables. Also there is generally a faint aroma of cigars in a parlour.

### THE DRAWING ROOM.

"But the parlour is under a cloud nowadays; the drawing room has ousted it, and the name clings only to old-fashioned houses inhabited by old-fashioned people. Nowadays in middle-class houses the drawing room has to be fairly severe, since all visits, formal, and informal, afternoon calls and teas, parties, etc., take place in it. It is the music room, too, but being essentially a ladies' room the decorations are kept light and delicate, not quite so feminine as those of the boudoir, and a little more formal. Many decorators find their ideal of feminine grace and statelines in the French styles, but personally I feel mightily in accord with Ware, an architect who wrote in 1756: "A ceiling straggled over with arched lines and twisted lines, and tangled lines, and X's and C's and tangled semi-circles, may please the light eye of the French, who seldom carry their observation farther than a casual glance. French decorations of the Louis periods somehow are not in accord with the atmosphere of our island, or with the solidity of our temperaments, and in any case those styles are not suited in any way for brushwork, being much more in accord with the soft shadows of relief. To complete the discomfiture of the Louis periods, let me add that they are not in fashion at present.

### ADAMS DECORATION.

"My ideal of a drawing room, but only for relief work, is the Adams. The graceful beauty of the wreaths and swags of husks, the regularity of delicate fan work, the perfection of all the details, and the tasteful balance of every part seems to embody the very essence of fragrant femininity, but translate an Adams design to pigment alone, and its grace is gone. "To us the most beautiful "motif" for drawing room decoration is the blossom. In itself it is almost symbolic of the flower of the house, and what a range of colouring and treatment plant form admits of! "There is no craftsman with more resources at his disposal than the decorator. Provided he has the master-key of knowledge, an inexhaustible treasure-house of methods and materials is his. But this master-key of knowledge—it entails nigh endless practice and study, and with the changing fashions of the moment and the harking back to old styles, one decorator can hope—at best possibly—to be a specialist in one or two styles, a mediocrity in many."

## HIGH COURT—MARCH 4.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

726-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D., M. M. Cama and another vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—E. F. Nicholson.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

41-11, 813-10—Bick M. and R. Mahomed Ibrahim Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abgul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitakot, Jeh G. and B. and Mirza M. and M.—Partheard.

42-11, 877-08—Mulji and K. Macherla Ramamia vs Curmoory Butcha Lukshmi Narsurham and others—Ragh B. and N.

51-11, 998-08—Little and Co. Narayendas Canji vs. Krisnaya Sabhaya and others—S. A. Tyabji.

52-11, 185-07—Daph F. and D. K. Vehkata Rao and others vs. The Deccan Pressing and Ginning Co., Ld.—Unwalla and P.

53-11, 230-11—Bhai K. and G. Mogaibai vs. the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. Edg. G. and V. Co.

54-11, 573-11—Fest R. K. and Co., Aga Farrukshah Aga Akbarshah vs Allarakhia Jivraj Man J and H.

2-11, 128-01—Edg. G. W. and Co. Nagardas Pitamber alias Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachoo Harkissondas—Mulji and K. and Sham M. and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

949 11—Motichand and D. Fatmabai widow vs. Rattonbai widow—Payne and Co.

Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Venseati—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

779-09—Dick D. and S. N. C. Pramani vs. Messrs. Price Mills and Reeves, Little and Co.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs Ramchandra Jankiram and another, Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Keswoji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shahtry, Mah J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M. and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Mukri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Captain and V.

231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.

371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.

316-09—Daph F. and D. The Jain Mig. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.

943-10—Edg. G., W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee gnd S.

100-10—Little and Co. Chunilal Harilal and Co, vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.

242-11—Tyabji D. and Co. Abdul Tyabshaik Abdul Hoosein vs Sardarmall Jeetmull Malvi H M. and R.

826, 25766-10—Jam. R and D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai M Hurakchand Balchand Payne and Co.

677-11—Sham M and H Mariambai widow vs M N Warliwala—Mulji and K.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

726-11—Payne and Co. The B'Bay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd. vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G. Bick M. and R. and Payne and Co.—Part heard.

725-11—Payne and Co. Canji Cursandas. vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ld. Nadir and D.

Short Cause.

24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Rupchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hussan Miya Kamroodin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabdabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

103-09—Dastar and Co. Maganlal Jeewraj vs. Maganlal Narotumdas Sham M. and H.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessiram Jagannath vs. Tulsidas Damodar—Ragh Bh and N.

422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

769-10—Ard. H. D. and Co. Rahimtoola Abdul Rahim vs. Jimbabai widow—Payne and Co.

757-11—Motichaad and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. K. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Daphtary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Laroo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co,

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragacol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Parbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Visayek and others Little and Co.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambajee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Dismissal.

14-12—Tyabji D. and Co. Hiralal Chunilal vs The G. I. P. Railway Co. Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

861-11—C. P. D. Cunha. Sarabai widow vs Sarabai widow, S. B. Mehta.

180-10—Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs. Esmail Shivji and another Matabhai J and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

730-10—Sme B. and Co. J. N. Bhiladwala vs The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullookchand Kissonlal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wasbji Bechar an another vs. Jafler Somis Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717 11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathurdas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarimath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another vs. Vallubhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Esak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji, Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sabaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another —Edg. G. W. and Co.

497-11—Pest R. K. and Co. Chimabai widow vs Kashibai widow Khan G. and M. and Judah and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suits for Dismissal.

In Chambers under Rule 194.

100-11—S. B. Mehta—Ebrahim Moosaji vs. Hyderali Mulla Ebrahim.

105-11—G. H. Dalal. Messrs. Manilal Chimanlal vs Mohanlal Asharam and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadi vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co. Payne and Co. Partheard.

328-09—Jem R and D. Alimahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakimaboo and others—Geh G. and B. and Moti and D.

883-05—Nanu H. and Co. Nemtoola Ebrahim Nooroodin vs. Abdool Khyum Ebrahim Nooroodin and others Pest R. K. and Co. Payne Co. and Little and Co

861-10—Daphtary F and D. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Nemchand Sobhagchand M. B. Chothia.

533-11—Manecklal and T. Hazrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed and others Chitnis M and K. and Manecklal and J.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## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

### A LUMINOUS MOLLUSC.

The piddock, known to science as Pholas dactylus, is a common bivalve shell on our coasts, where it is some times used as a bait. The first of its scientific names (Greek Pholas, lurking in a hole) refers to its habit of boring for itself a hole in the rocks. The piddock has been found to exhibit the phenomenon of luminosity in certain parts, and this has been made the subject of a special study by a French naturalist, M. Raphael Dubois, who has recently communicated his results to the French Academy of Science. It appears that it is the siphons, or breathing tubes, of Pholas which are luminious. When these are stimulated a luminous liquid is forced out.

### THE CAUSE OF THE LUMINOSITY.

This luminous liquid is found by M. Dubois to have certain very remarkable properties. It remains luminous when filtered off from solid particles for a variable time, which is shortened by heating it up to from 95 deg. to 104 deg. F. The luminosity is then permanently extinguished, and also when the temperature is rapidly raised to 158 deg. F. But when the two liquids prepared in these two ways are mixed together the mixture becomes luminous. M. Dubois concludes, as the result of his experiments, that the former contains an oxidising ferment (peroxydase), and the latter a short of albuminoid body, which becomes luminous when oxidised. For when the latter was treated with hydrogen peroxide or potassium permanganate, it became luminous. We must suppose that both the albuminoid and the oxidising ferment exist in the body of the piddock, and that by their reaction they produce the luminosity.

### LUCIFERINE AND LUCIFERASE.

Dubois calls this oxidisable albuminoid luciferine. And it is a remarkable fact that luciferine is found in the bodies of a number of non-luminous marine animals, as well as in those parts of the piddock which do not glow. Extracts from the bodies of such nonluminous animals may be made to glow by the addition of oxidising agents. For the oxidising ferment M. Dubois proposes the name of luciferase. Thus we reach the conclusion that the two substances, luciferine and luciferase, exist together in the siphons of Pholas, and by their reaction produce the luminosity of those organs. It may be the fact of the animal living in a dark hole that renders this illumination of the siphons and advantage.

### THE MILKY-WAY AND GLACIATION.

Many explanations have been offered of that remarkable phase in the past climate of our globe, known as the glacial period. A different distribution of land and water, change in the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, combined with procession of the equinoxes, difference in the amount of carbon dioxide or of moisture in the air, the passing of the sun through colder regions of space, &c., have all been requisitioned. Yet it cannot be said that any one view has been generally accepted by geologists. The difficulty of accounting for the Ice Age is further illustrated by a curious and rather far-fetched suggestion which connects it with the Milky-way. This new theory of glaciation is due to Dr. Rudolf Spitaler, who has set forth his views in the "Meteorologische Zeitschrift." It depends, in the first place, on the assumption that the heat received from the stars of the galaxy is sufficient to be a factor in earth climate. But it is difficult to understand how the heat from these immensely remote sources can appreciably influence earth temperature. If, however, the assumption be granted, the fact that the earth's position with regard to the Milky-way would be altered by the precession of the equinoxes might be thought sufficient to alter the amount of heat received, and so modify the climate. The general verdict, however, will probably be that the difference would be too infinitesimal to be of any account.

### EARLY SWALLOWS.

The record in the "Field" of the appearance of swallows and martins at Hyeres on January 30, where they do not usually appear until the middle of March, suggests an early arrival in this country if the weather remains mild. It also seems to throw light on the details of migration as regards the swallow tribe. If the weather changed there, as it changed here, the swallows seen at Hyeres would probably go back to Africa, and not be seen again till later in the year. Then they would probably pass on further north to their breeding stations. We do not know whether the swallow broods in the neighbourhood of Hyeres or not, but in certain of the islands of the Mediterranean they are but passing visitors, remaining for a few weeks on their journey north. The facts altogether suggest a migration in stages with pauses between rather than the single rush, accomplishing the whole journey at once, which is supposed to be the way with many migrants.

### ELECTRICITY AND GARDENING.

Gardening is a scientific operation, though gardeners as a rule follow their occupation without any thought of its scientific aspect. Recently, however, certain special applications of science, in the shape of electricity, have been made. The net result of such experiments is to show that while growth can be stimulated, and the produce increased in this way, the expense prohibits its general use. The Report of recent experiments in Berlin shows that when the atmospheric electricity is intensified by overhead wires the yield of the crop may be increased from 15—40 per cent. With artificial high tension electricity, the results varied from a loss of 10 to a gain of 5 per cent. with strong currents, while with weak currents the gain might be as much as 25 per cent. Protected from Atmospheric electricity the crops suffered a loss of 13.5 per cent.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | h | m | ft. | in. | Mar. | h | m | ft. | in. |
| S | 2 | m 10 | 37 | 27 | 2 | 2 | m 4 | 42 | 17 | 10 |
| | | 11 | 16 a | 29 | 9 | | 4 | 36 a | 15 | 3 |
| S | 3 | m 11 | 25 | 28 | 3 | 3 | m 5 | 21 | 16 | 6 |
| | | 11 | 58 a | 30 | 1 | | 5 | 31 a | 15 | 0 |
| M | 4 | m 0 | 8 a | 28 | 10 | 4 | m 5 | 59 | 15 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | 6 | 1 a | 15 | 3 |
| TU | 5 | m 0 | 28 | 30 | 0 | 5 | m 6 | 36 | 15 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 50 a | 29 | 0 | | 6 | 39 a | 15 | 10 |
| W | 6 | m 1 | 2 | 29 | 6 | 6 | m 7 | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| | | 1 | 31 a | 28 | 8 | | 7 | 16 a | 16 | 11 |
| TH | 7 | m 1 | 34 | 28 | 3 | 7 | m 7 | 47 | 15 | 4 |
| | | 2 | 12 a | 27 | 11 | | 7 | 52 a | 18 | 3 |
| F | 8 | m 2 | 4 | 27 | 6 | 8 | m 8 | 21 | 16 | 0 |
| | | 2 | 54 a | 26 | 10 | | 8 | 28 a | 19 | 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 2 | (Saturday) | Sunrise | 6h 58m | Sunset | 6h 45m |
| ,, 3 | (Sunday) | ,, | 6h 55m | ,, | 6h 45m |
| ,, 4 | (Monday) | ,, | 6h 56m | ,, | 6h 45m |
| ,, 5 | (Tuesday) | ,, | 6h 56m | ,, | 6h 46m |
| ,, 6 | (Wednesday) | ,, | 6h 55m | ,, | 6h 46m |
| ,, 7 | (Thursday) | ,, | 6h 54m | ,, | 6h 46m |
| ,, 8 | (Friday) | ,, | 6h 53m | ,, | 6h 47m |

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

| | Plague attacks. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 2 | 2 |
| Same date last year..... | 48 | 34 |
| Total mortality from all causes... | | 100 |
| Same date last year..... | | 120 |

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

| Caught alive | Found dead | Infected. |
|---|---|---|
| 1,125 | 766 | 52 |


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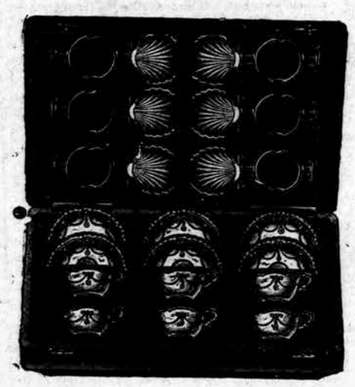
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved gla 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



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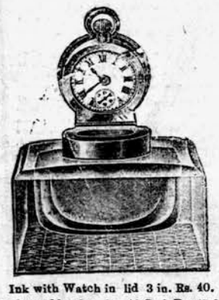
Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 50. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, 35-8 ,, ,, 32

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.



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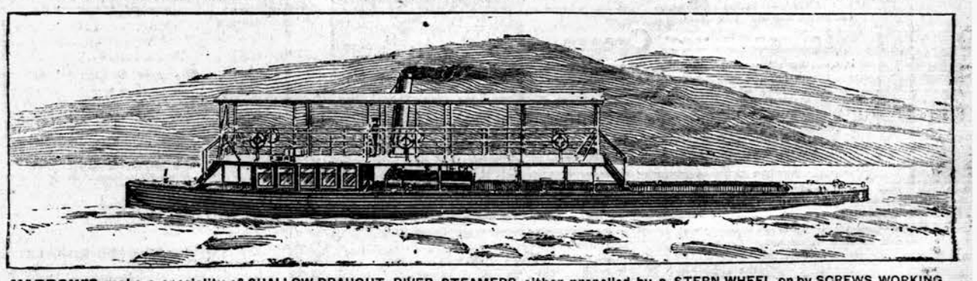

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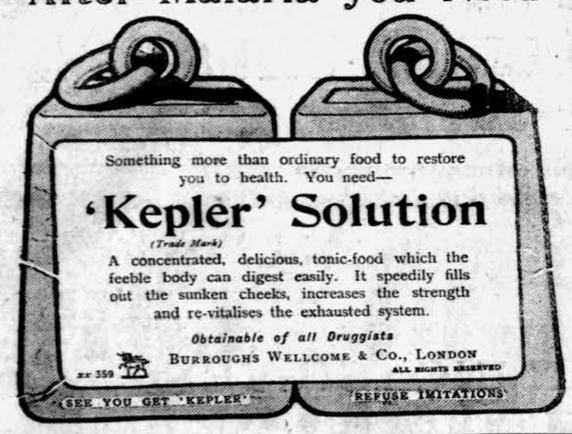
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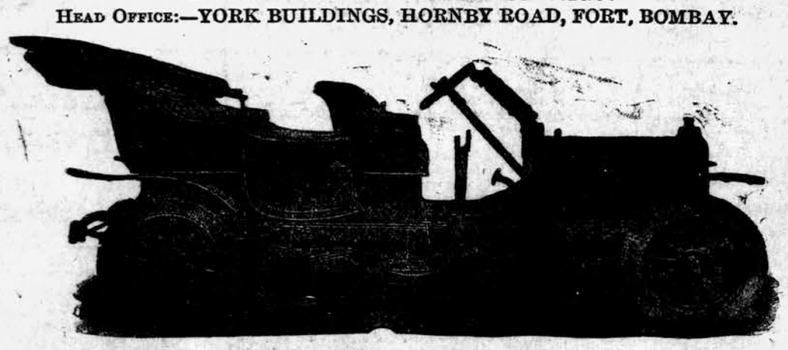

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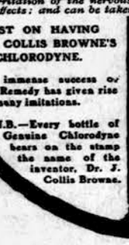

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